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KOSYGIN IN PRAGUE TERMS DETENTE OPPONENTS' CALCULATIONS 'FUTILE'

LD171435 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 17 Jun 80

["Aleksey Kosygin: Calculations of Cooperation Opponents Are Futile"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, June 17, TASS--The head of the Soviet Government Aleksey Kosygin called calculations of detente opponents that the Soviet Union will yield to economic pressure "absolutely futile".

Speaking today in Prague at a session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which opened in the Czechoslovak capital, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers mentioned attempts by imperialist forces to undermine the economic cooperation of the West with the USSR and other socialist countries.

"What can be said in this context? Such measures may cause some temporary difficulties in the construction of individual projects, but no one has succeeded and will not succeed in preventing us from advancing forward and implementing the plans that we have drafted, even if the U.S. administration includes all American products in its banning lists", he said.

"We cannot but draw the necessary conclusions from this", Aleksey Kosygin said. "These conclusions concern both our internal planning and the further orientation of our foreign trade. We can firmly state: The calculations of the opponents of cooperation and detente that the socialist countries will give in to economic pressure and diktat are absolutely futile".

At the same time he said that the socialist community "has always stood for the development of equal and mutually beneficial relations" with capitalist countries. "This line of ours remains invariable", Kosygin stressed.

In his speech the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said that "a noticeable complication of the international situation has taken place lately as a result of the envigoration of the imperialist policy of strength. The leading circles of the United States have adopted a course hostile to the cause of detente, a course of spiralling the arms race that leads to an intensification of the war danger in the world."

"This course was supported by some other NATO members and also by the Beijing leadership which for a long time already is linking its hegemonistic plans with the instigation of military conflicts".

"For this reason the importance of struggle for the preservation of peace and prevention of war increases still further in the international activities of our fraternal parties and the governments of socialist states", Aleksey Kosygin went on. In this connection he stressed the significance of the decisions of the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states which "set correct bearings for advance towards the strengthening of peace in Europe and in the whole world."

"The activities of our joint organisation--the CEMA--also serve the cause of peace and progress", the head of the Soviet Government said further. "These activities are directed at developing equal international cooperation, at strengthening the material base of detente and thereby at improving the international political climate."

Aleksey Kosygin noted that the socialist countries are paying the main attention to the solution of the tasks of peaceful construction. He said that the Soviet people, implementing successfully the assignments of the current five-year plan period ensured that this year the USSR's national income will surpass the level of 1975 by approximately 21 percent and industrial output will surpass that level by 25 percent. "Large capital investments in agriculture made it possible to increase its productivity considerably, to lessen the effects of unfavourable climatic conditions on agricultural production," he said.

In the current five-year plan period the real per capita income of the population will increase by 17 percent. Soviet people will receive over half a billion square metres of housing.

The head of the Soviet Government said that "further deepening of integration ties of the USSR with other CMEA countries will be achieved" in the new five-year period (1981-1985). Reciprocal deliveries will grow by nearly 40 percent.

CEMA STANDARDIZATION COMMISSION MEETS IN BUCHAREST

LD180929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Within the Framework of CEMA"]

[Text] Bucharest--A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Standardization has taken place in Bucharest. Taking part in its work were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and also Yugoslavia.

The commission examined and approved for submission to the CEMA Executive Committee a draft plan for cooperation between the CEMA countries in the sphere of standardization for 1981-1985 and approved a plan for elaborating CEMA standards for 1981, and also a number of CEMA standards in the sphere of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, machinebuilding, electrical engineering, radio electronics and computer technology, agriculture and the food industry, accident prevention and other spheres.

PROTOCOL ENVISAGES EXPANDED GEOLOGICAL WORK IN MONGOLIA

LD181425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol to the 3 June 1975 agreement on setting up an international geological expedition to Mongolia was signed in Moscow on 13 June by authorized representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The protocol provides for the extension of the activity of the international geological expedition of interested CEMA countries in Mongolia.

A program of work was approved for the international geological expedition in Mongolia for 1981-1985.

IZVESTIYA: PESSIMISM REPORTED AS VENICE ECONOMIC SUMMIT NEARS

LD180919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Apt Remarks" from I. Kovalev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Uneasy Legacy"]

[Text] The closer the planned date for the start of the economic conference in Venice of leaders of the seven major capitalist countries (22 June), the more frequently a note of pessimism is heard in the Western press.

This is how AP explains the situation which has arisen: It is hard to recall another time when relations between the major industrially developed countries of the West have been so embroiled in the sphere of policy and the economy, and the summit meeting could do more harm than good. Western commentators write that the leading circles of the "seven" cannot imagine what the Venice conference could yield and would not object to postponing it. They are only waiting for one of the partners to put forward such an initiative, so that only his reputation would suffer.

Whether the conference will take place or not is still unknown. But this dilemma is fully in accordance with the spirit of the first sentence in the verbose draft joint declaration by the "big seven" which has already been prepared: "This troubled decade has ended, leaving us an uneasy legacy."

COMMENTARY SAYS VENICE SHOWS CONTRADICTIONS IN EEC

LD180925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Paklin report: "Pessimistic Results"]

[Text] Venice--A 2-day session of the European Council at the level of heads of state and government of the "Common Market" countries has ended in Venice. The concluding documents of the "Nine" contains many fine-sounding wishes. These are intended to make up for the absence of concrete program for overcoming the prolonged recession which the West's economy is going through.

The authors of the document, while clearly embellishing the present economic situation, were forced to admit that the fall in production and intensifying inflation are "the most serious threat to the stability and development of the EEC countries' economy." The "concern" at the state of affairs in the employment sphere has a hypocritical ring to it. After all, it is the monopolies which set the tone in the "Common Market" that have condemned 6 million people to unemployment. Unemployment is the West's most urgent problem. However, as Italian Prime Minister F. Cossiga stated at a press conference, this question was only touched on in general terms in Venice in connection with the discussion of energy problems. The session of the "Nine" confirmed in practice that the "Common Market" leaders have nothing to offer the working people in West European countries. The year 1980 will be marked by a substantial retardation in the rate of growth of industrial production, the session participants admit.

The balance sheet of the Venice meeting was very modest in the foreign policy sphere too. Bitter debates flared up around the Near East problem. Despite U.S. pressure the European Council adopted a policy declaration on the Near East. The Near East problem faced the "Common Market" in connection with the failure of the separate Camp David deal and the intensifying tension in that region.

The declaration stresses that the "growing tension constitutes a serious danger and makes an all-embracing settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict even more necessary and urgent." The participants in the Venice session thereby admitted obliquely that the Camp David deal has led to a deepening of the Near East crisis. [paragraph continues]

In their policy declaration the leaders of the "Nine" voiced the desire to "acknowledge the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" and involve the PLO in talks. The heads of state and government of the "Nine" asserted their position with respect to the need for Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

However, the declaration adopted by the European Council turned out to be half-hearted and vague. The "Common Market" countries were once again unwilling to acknowledge the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. When journalists asked F. Cossiga exactly what talks it was proposed that the PLO should participate in, he preferred to avoid answering.

The European Council session was planned as a kind of "overture" to the conference of leaders of seven major capitalist states which opens in Venice on 22 June. The overture did not sound optimistic by any means. It displayed the radical contradictions within the "Common Market."

SOVETSKY SPORT COMMENTS ON ANTI-OLYMPIC CAMPAIGN

LD181314 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--"Athletes want to come for the Olympic games. They dream of participating in the wonderful holiday of peace and friendship, and how unseemly are the actions of the reactionary circles which are doing their utmost in an attempt to destroy the hopes of athletes!" This quotation from the "Commentary of the Day" published today in the newspaper SOVETSKY SPORT reveals the meaning of the article headlined "The Bitter Taste of 'Chocolate Medals'", which deals with the sponsors of the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and their sordid actions aimed at preventing athletes from all over the world from meeting in their main competitions.

"All sorts of obstacles are being put up in the way of athletes," the article points out. "An attempt is made to intimidate them and at times to bribe. But most of them have not and will not knuckle down. And it is not by chance that there are so few challengers to the anti-Olympic medals, which notorious reactionary Sir Frederic Bennet, MP from the Conservative Party, was in a hurry to establish in London. The press immediately dubbed these medals as "chocolate" ones. But bitter is the taste of the awards for treachery (it must be noted, for that matter, that Bennet enclosed banking checks with the medals).

Notwithstanding the fact that athletes of some countries were forced to give up their trip to the USSR for the Olympic games, the competitions, as the authors write, will be held at a high sporting level. To prove this point, the newspaper cites such figures: 17 out of the 19 world records shown this season by track-and-field athletes in Olympic events have been set by those who are going to Moscow. At the latest weight-lifting world championship, 28 out of 30 medals were won by athletes preparing to appear in Moscow. Practically all the top seeded rowers of the world will appear in the competitions in Krylatskoye Canal, "while in the Olympic boxing competition will we will see boxers of the countries whose representatives won 10 out of the 11 top awards at the latest world championship". The newspaper SOVETSKY SPORT gives credit to the courage of an overwhelming majority of athletes of the world.

"Contrary to all complexities and difficulties they have encountered in their way," the authors of the article say, "athletes will be going to Moscow. They remain true to the Olympic ideals."

U.S. SEEKS TO VIEW WORLD SITUATION THROUGH 'AFGHAN PRISM'

LD191103 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[V. Kuznetsov "Publicist's Notes: "Who Needs the 'Silence'?"]

[Text] States, like people, behave in different ways in a tense situation. While some in the West are merely complaining about the vicissitudes of the international situation, which has changed for the worse, the sowing of seeds of pessimism and even fatalism, and others, operating according to the principle "the worse the better," are going for broke, the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact partners have put forward a comprehensive, constructive program of initiatives whose implementation could improve the present situation and eliminate the danger of a resumption of cold war and of a slide into "hot" war.

The proposals contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference held in Warsaw 14-15 May embrace the whole spectrum of cardinal questions of our time.

The disarmament proposals are the core of this program. The Warsaw Pact members once again stated their readiness to limit and reduce on a reciprocal basis any types of weapons, including medium-range missiles, the dangerous prospect of a buildup of which has literally roused the public of all Europe. They advocated that talks be immediately resumed in all the avenues of disarmament in which they have been broken off or suspended. Special emphasis was placed on the acute need for military detente in Europe, where huge quantities of troops and the most modern armaments are concentrated and where the danger of a further increase in destructive potential has emerged.

In order to achieve a change for the better in the international situation the USSR and its partners proposed that a summit of the leaders of states of all regions of the world be held in the near future. This meeting could concentrate on the key questions of international life and determine ways of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war. The socialist states attach great importance to convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. While this idea of convening international forums is gaining more and more supporters, another measure could be implemented immediately--reaching an understanding that no state or group of states in Europe should increase the numerical strength of its armed forces in the area defined by the Helsinki Final Act. The lessening of the danger of war [voyennaya opasnost] could be promoted by considering within the UN framework, for instance, the question of limiting and lowering the level of military presence and military activity in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf. If it were possible to make headway in these avenues of military detente and disarmament talks, it would be possible to resolve a tremendously important task--averting a new round of the arms race.

The proposals voiced in Warsaw have evoked a broad international response. And that is understandable. They relate to problems that have long been pressing and demand immediate solution. They take into account the interests of all interested parties. They are based on the experience of a productive decade of detente and epochal [etapnyy] international meetings and talks. It is now a matter of the other side's good will.

However, it must be noted that certain Western figures are in no hurry to respond.

People usually resort to silence when there is nothing to say or they do not want to reveal their true intentions. It may be that some people like that posture, but it does also entail great inconveniences.

"The impression is that we are faced with a real offensive in the sphere of talks," Egon Bahr, a prominent West German politician of detente, writes in the Social Democratic Party of Germany weekly VORWAERTS. "The West will have to take measures to avoid giving the impression that it is reluctant, or refuses, to talk."

However, at the moment that is precisely the impression that does emerge. Indeed, how could it not emerge when Washington is making attempts not only to restrain its Atlantic partners from any positive reaction to the Warsaw Pact members' proposals but is quite simply gagging them?

It is not news that Washington, which regards itself as the leader of the Western world, would like to Americanize European and world politics. The new thing is that it now wants to "Afghanize" those politics. "American diplomats," the New York TIMES writes in a dispatch from the North Atlantic bloc headquarters in Brussels, "have disclosed that the State Department has issued instructions that NATO sessions should concentrate on events in Afghanistan." The White House is proposing to view international relations and talks on disarmament and other problems exclusively through the prism of the events in Afghanistan. The further development of American-Soviet relations is being made directly dependent on how the situation in and around Afghanistan shapes up in the future. An attempt is being made to throw the latest Washington "linkage" [uvyazdu] round the necks of other states like a lasso.

This approach is contrary to elementary commonsense, events are constantly taking place in the world which somebody might not like. But what will happen to world politics and international relations if everyone starts trying to fit them to their own procrustean bed? The approach now being foisted on the allies by the Washington administration is unproductive.

The White House is using events in Afghanistan as a barrier on the path toward deepening detente and toward new East-West agreements, as a pretext for a strategic offensive on West Europe (President James Carter is now joining in this too, preparing for visits to the Old World). The Americans want to deprive West Europe of political independence, of the right to its own say in contacts with the socialist neighbors, security questions and Near East affairs. Some people in Washington are also trying to shake their fists at the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

By no means everyone in capitalist Europe has guessed the essence of Washington's "Afghan maneuver" on the continent. And that is regrettable. But it is gratifying that more and more politicians are coming out in favor of Europe's remaining a zone of stability, a zone protected against particular contingencies in other parts of the globe. Such ideas have been put forward in recent days by Helmut Schmidt, Willy Brandt, Egon Bahr and other figures. In the opinion of Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, the events concerning Afghanistan "must have no direct effect on the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

Washington needs the Afghan variant of the "Soviet military threat" myth. It needs it as a pretext, as a screen, in order to draw up major naval and air forces in the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean and to create a network of military bases there, to launch a large-scale arms race, to continue implementing the policy of world gendarme and to obtain unquestioning submission from the NATO partners.

Washington's talk about the desire for a political settlement of the "Afghan problem" amounts to shameless demagoguery and hypocrisy. The White House would like to attribute all its own sins to Moscow and Kabul. Both its old sins (Washington began to sin against detente long before the Afghan events) and its new ones which are being committed there now and which they are preparing to commit in future.

It will not work! They will not succeed in depicting matters as though everything in the world will sort itself out if the limited Soviet military contingent which is in Afghanistan at the request of the legitimate government to rebuff external aggression is withdrawn. But what about the American naval armada off the coast of Iran, which is capable of blowing up the world all over the Near and Middle East region and even outside it? What about the new American missiles, which could jeopardize security in Europe? What about plans for the total armament of NATO through the year 2000--plans which are whipping up the already insane arms race? What about the new Pentagon programs for building up strategic arms?

The list of these questions could be continued. But what has been said is enough for one to realize that the threat to universal peace does not emanate from the direction in which the White House is pointing the finger.

There are many threats to universal peace. And in order to defend detente and peace in good time and reliably, it is necessary to see the whole spectrum of dangers which threaten them. That means that a comprehensive approach is needed toward resolving urgent, fundamental problems and eliminating seats of crises. That means that collective responsibility is needed for the fate of universal peace, and that is what the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact partners are calling for. They have proposed an all-embracing program for eliminating the visible reefs and the invisible submerged rocks onto which the ship of detente may run. The time has now come for all hands in the international community to display concern to ensure a safe navigating channel for detente.

VIEW OF HUSAYN-CARTER TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD181513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Oleg Blinov and Vitaliy Sokolov]

[Text] Talks are taking place in Washington between Jordan's King Husayn and U.S. President Carter. Basically they concern the issue of Near East settlement. By way of payment for betraying the Arabs, reports AFP, Carter has promised Husayn that he will sell Jordan from 100 to 200 M-60 tanks. Nevertheless, after the first day of talks, it became clear that the White House's frontal attack did not bring any success to the American administration. The Jordanian side again confirmed the fact that it did not intend to change its position with regard to a just and all-embracing Near East settlement based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and securing of the legal rights of the Palestinian people. Enlisting Jordan's support for the Camp David deal has long been the dream of Washington intriguers. This would allow the White House to impose peace American-style on the Arabs with more success and to consolidate its positions in the Near East.

KREMER ASSAILS 'HYPOCRISY,' 'ARROGANCE' OF U.S. POLICY

LD190845 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 23, 13 Jun 80 pp 18-20

[Prof I. Kremer article: "What Would You Say, Mr President?]

[Text] The policy of the present U.S. administration, as defined by the prominent American academic A. Schlesinger, "keeps flaring up into anger, hypocrisy and vanity." [paragraph continues]

It is becoming a real disaster both for the American people themselves and for the peoples of regions which have found themselves in the sphere of Washington's special attention. This applies first and foremost to the oil-bearing countries of the Near and Middle East, which have been declared a region of U.S. "vital interests." It is not the fate of the 53 American hostages but the smell of oil which has attracted dozens of American warships carrying nuclear missiles and fighter-bombers to the region. It is not the mythical "Soviet threat" but the desire to intimidate and win obedience from peoples in the region that is making the U.S. administration indulge in saber-rattling.

The cowboy raid on Iran by American "commandos" was no chance episode. This provocation, despite the limited force used, highlighted the lamentable fact that the forces of reaction and militarism seem to have gained their "second wind" recently. This is indicated above all by a number of well-known steps taken by the American administration in the military and political spheres.

At the same time the U.S. ruling circles are carrying out moral and psychological indoctrination of the American population, in the course of which nuclear war is often presented to the public as one possible prospect in the development of world policy--and by no means such a disastrous prospect as is usually believed. For instance, the President's close adviser Z. Brzezinski reassures Americans that in the event of a nuclear war mankind will not disappear, and "only" 10 percent of the world's population will perish, that is, "some" 400 million people....

Who Shoots First?

Early in the century the Marxists rightly stated that in the conditions of imperialism and the strengthening of contradictions between the military "alliances" it engenders, the question of who fires the first shot is of no significance. The bourgeoisie of ALL COUNTRIES [capitalized words published in boldface] will be to blame for a war in any event.

Today the situation is different. The socialist countries and most of the young developing states, to whom the most extensive zone of peace belongs, are actively opposed to the policy of preparing for aggressive war. They do not need war. It was thanks to their efforts that the seventies became years of detente when a system of treaty relations and economic, scientific and technical cooperation was created and began to operate successfully and when the foundations were also laid for detente in the military sphere. Only the imperialist states continue to keep their sights trained on peace and international security. Moreover, as recent events have shown, it is the Washington administration which has already fired a number of shots against detente, and therefore against the policy of peace.

As has always happened in history, such actions are accompanied by a massive propaganda cover. Extensive use is made of such methods as the dissemination of the "Soviet threat" myth, and also the "chronological shift," relying on people's bad memory, whereby the initiative for wrecking detente is attributed to the Soviet Union and attempts are made to blame our country for the "first shot" against detente, in view of the entry of the limited Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan. However, these assertions are essentially untrue and deliberately contradict historical truth.

The limited contingent of Soviet troops was sent into Afghanistan on the eve of the new year, 1980, at the request of its government to give assistance in the cause of defense against outside encroachments. Such assistance cannot be the source of a threat to peace.

And when was the NATO decision on a regular annual increase in the military expenditure of the bloc countries adopted, which really marked a new stage in the whipping up of material preparations for war? In May 1978. When was the intention of deploying in Western Europe about 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles capable of reaching any point on the Soviet Union's European territory made public? Early in 1979. When did the massive militarization of the northwest part of the Indian Ocean begin? Soon after the victory of the Iranian revolution (February 1979). When did the National Security Council adopt the decision to embark on the search for new bases for American Armed Forces in the Middle and Near East and the eastern part of the Indian Ocean? According to the Washington POST, on 4 December 1979--that is, 3 weeks before the Soviet military contingent went to Afghanistan's assistance. Thus the blame for the present state of affairs in the world arena is entirely on the conscience of the U.S. Government.

The U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty could prove to have very serious consequences for the fate of peace. This treaty gave the peoples of all countries hope that it will be possible to limit the arms race, and then, at the next stage, to move on to a real reduction in the huge arsenals of instruments of death. As a result of the American Government's actions this hope has been seriously undermined.

But why did the U.S. President go to Vienna last summer and sign this important strategic arms limitation treaty together with L.I. Brezhnev? J. Carter could not do otherwise. He was subjected to such pressure from American and world public opinion that refusal to sign SALT II would have created a threat to his political situation and to the success of the approaching election campaign. It was necessary to prepare thoroughly for an attack on the treaty.

This preparation was launched along two lines. First, the Carter administration began to participate actively in fanning anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States. Statements by the President and his employees on a "Soviet combat brigade in Cuba" which was allegedly threatening U.S. security will always be preserved in the history of international relations as an example of the ill-intentioned distortion of the truth, of a "pseudocrisis" created in American politicians' offices.

But the attack on SALT II was also begun from other positions. It would have been ideal for the American "hawks" in and out of the White House to force the other side--the Soviet Union--to renounce the treaty. And in this sense all the maneuvering by Carter and his government over the problem of medium-range missiles, including the timing of the decision on their deployment in Western Europe, suggests the idea that one important aspect of the entire "operation" was connected with hopes of a sharp negative reaction by Moscow, going as far as to renounce the SALT II treaty. But that did not happen. Then President Carter himself, using as a pretext the events in Afghanistan, which have nothing to do with the strategic arms problem, took the question of ratifying the SALT II treaty off the agenda in Congress.

A Little History

For the historian involved with problems of international relations there is no difficulty in finding analogies for the behavior of the leaders of the present U.S. Government.

In May 1935 French Foreign Minister P. Laval, who hated the Soviet Union, nevertheless signed a mutual assistance treaty with our country. He could not do otherwise, since the French people, alarmed at the rapid strengthening of fascist Germany, were demanding rapprochement and alliance with the USSR. After signing the treaty in Paris, Laval went to Moscow and here assured the Soviet leaders of his loyalty to the just concluded alliance. But on the way back to Paris Laval had a long, confidential meeting in Poland with Goering, and convinced him that the main aim of his life was rapprochement with Germany. Having returned home and become head of government, Laval gave instructions to the French General Staff not to enter into contact with the Soviet military command on questions of joint defense. The tragic consequences of this hypocritical policy are well known.

Another example of a double game in international policy is provided by British Premier N. Chamberlain. Having begun talks with Moscow in 1939 on an agreement with a view to the joint rebuttal of the aggressor, Chamberlain said in his own circle: "I have not yet lost hope that I will be able to avoid signing this unfortunate pact." He did indeed avoid the pact with the Soviet Union, but got a war with Hitler instead, which brought Britain to the brink of destruction.

Hypocrisy in international policy has never led to success. Assessing the conduct of British and French leaders in the thirties, the well-known American historian Frederick Schuman wrote that "in the whole recorded history of human weakness, stupidity and crimes committed by people there is nothing to compare with the example of stupidity and perfidy displayed by responsible representative of democratic peoples on the eve of World War II."

It looks very much as if the present U.S. leaders could take the palm from their British and French predecessors. For hypocrisy and perfidy toward a partner today is taking place in new conditions which are much more dangerous to mankind's very existence.

And it is not for nothing that the U.S. allies observe the Washington leaders' shilly-shallying more and more apprehensively every day. London's THE TIMES wrote in connection with the abortive American "western" in the Middle East: "There is no doubt that the governments of countries allied with the United States have been shaken by the instability of American policy and the difficulty of telling what Washington's next step will be."

One more feature of the American administration's political conduct springs to mind. This is the global deafness of the White House leaders, their reluctance to understand the other side's position and their profound conviction that different measures can be used for U.S. and Soviet actions. In the one case they reject out of hand and distort any foreign policy step by the Soviet Government, and in the other case they completely justify and whitewash measures adopted by the U.S. Government. In this connection it is sufficient to compare President Carter's statement on his intentions to use the mobile "quick reaction forces" to "respond to requests for aid from our allies and friends" with the American leadership's reaction to the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan.

And so it is with all aspects of world policy. To clarify this idea fully, let us ask J. Carter a few questions.

Five Questions to Mr President

How could Mr President assess the Soviet Union's actions if Soviet nuclear missiles appeared, say, on the territory of Canada or Mexico? [paragraph continues]

In that case he would be well aware that it would take such missiles approximately 4 minutes to reach important U.S. centers, that is, the American side would not have enough time to adopt the necessary measures to rebuff a missile strike.

Yet the plans to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe involve just such a situation with respect to the Soviet Union.

How could Mr President feel if, having signed a treaty with the other side limiting the number of the two countries' missile launching installations and aircraft (say, to 2,250), he unexpectedly discovered that the partner is adding another 600 or so units to that figure? And if he knew that these new means of waging war could destroy a significant part of U.S. territory? Yet this aspect of the problem is also present in the decisions on deploying American missiles in Western Europe.

What would Mr President say about a partner who, dissatisfied or irritated by some aspects of U.S. policy (for instance, in the Near East, where despite the Soviet-American statement of 1 October 1977 Washington embarked on a path of separate deals, or in the Persian Gulf region, where huge U.S. military forces are gathered), tore up all the agreements and contracts signed earlier, repudiated, for instance, his signature on an important nuclear arms limitation treaty, called for a boycott of scientific, sporting and other ties with the United States and organized severe pressure on his allies, forcing them to join in with these measures?

Now, Mr President, imagine this hypothetical situation: Say that in a country bordering on the United States a population explosion took place, and as a result that country's human resources came to greatly exceed the U.S. population. The country could create nuclear weapons and means of delivery. But that is not all. If we are creating a model, let it be more accurate. So we must suppose that this country began to implement a hostile policy toward the United States and even demanded a revision of the borders between the two countries and the transfer of two or three states of the United States to its territory.

And at that moment the Soviet Union and its Warsaw pact friends, stating unambiguously that they regard that country as their ally, would begin to supply it with military material and would tell the world that they regard themselves as linked with that country by "common strategic interests."

And yet such a situation--real, not hypothetical--exists today. And the responsibility for its emergence rests not with the Soviet Union, but with the United States. "For more than a year now Chinese and American leaders have been reiterating," American journalist Richard Ward wrote in the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE recently, "that their countries have common strategic goals in Asia and even worldwide. These statements, and also coinciding diplomatic actions in the United Nations and other confirmations of common positions--all this makes one think that a Chinese-American alliance has already been concluded--at least verbally.... America will begin supplying China with weapons as soon as the opportunity presents itself...."

It would be interesting to know what the Washington administration, which is quick to decide and sparing of thought, would do if such a danger threatened the United States.

Finally, one more "model" and one more question.

The Soviet Union has, for instance, trade relations with Canada, where it buys feed grain, in particular, and with Latin American countries. Now imagine, Mr President, that the USSR declares those countries a region of its "vital interests" and sends military forces there to "defend" the region against possible encroachments by the other side. [paragraph continues]

A hypothetical situation, of course. But if you take as the starting point for your possible attitude to that situation the White House's known reaction to the presence of a group of Soviet advisers helping to train the Cuban Army, it is not hard to guess what a pitch passions would reach in Washington if that really happened. So, Mr President, do not neglect to place a high assessment on the Soviet side's tranquility and restraint in connection with U.S. actions in various parts of the world in recent months.

Of course, you regard all the above hypotheses as pure fantasy. But why, precisely? It will help you to answer that question, Mr President.

And these suppositions and "models" probably seem to you to be a completely improbable "mental game" because you are convinced of the exclusive U.S. right to exercise uncontrolled and arbitrary dominance in the world, to "reward" those who suit your country's leaders and to "punish" those who do not suit them.

That policy, based on a hypertrophied impression of your own strength and on arrogance and the inability to make a sober analysis of the real correlation of forces in the world, will have no success. I am not speaking now about your personal success, Mr President--that remains possible. By means of loud talking and ostentatious firmness, it is impossible to collect the vote of a voter who has been misled and electrified by jingoistic propaganda.

But will the cause of peace gain by such a policy? TIME magazine recently called on the U.S. President to study history attentively in order to avoid condemning the American people to a repetition of the past (this refers to the Vietnam adventure of the sixties and seventies). The magazine also advises the President to realize that military force, where it is not limited by treaties like the SALT treaty, "can easily cross the line between paradox and tragedy."

They say, Mr President, that you are religious man. You like praying to God. I think you should pray that no leading figure outside the United States adopts the American administration's way of thinking or its way of acting in the international arena. Because if that happens, people will have little hope left for the future.

SEROV REBUTS U.S. REPORTS OF STRIKES IN SOVIET CAR PLANTS

LD181706 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

Lately the American media is putting out a long stream of all sorts of fabrications. This time they decided to attribute their own troubles to the Soviet Union. The idea is very simple and attractive--at one and the same time to slander Soviet reality and to show the Western public that the Western countries are not the only ones to experience economic difficulties. I am referring to articles in the Washington POST and other newspapers that printed deliberately lying reports about alleged "mass strikes of workers at the Soviet car plants in Tolyatti and Gorkiy." Moreover according to the slanderers the workers did not simply put down tools, these strikes, it is contended, were almost of a mass character and involved as many as 200,000 people. To impart a semblance of credibility to these tall tales, invented obviously on the prompting of Washington's propaganda and subversive services, the reports mention some "unofficial spokesmen who cannot be named" and who provided this "information."

In reality there were no strikes whatsoever either in Tolyatti or Gorkiy. TASS contacted the authorities in both these towns and learned that the collectives of both these plants were working normally and regarded the inventions of these slanderers as nauseating.

As we see, the inventors of false reports in the American mass media, who are not above using any means just to delude the Western reader, have surpassed themselves. But the result of their effort is the loud thud with which the authors of these fabrications in Washington and in Beijing (the latter hastened to claim co-authorship) fell flat on their faces.

PREVIEW OF SECRETARY MUSKIE'S VISIT TO KUALA LUMPUR

LD102044 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 10, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

It was announced in Washington that U.S. State Secretary Edmund Muskie will make a trip to Kuala Lumpur. A meeting of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries will be held there late this month. The visit of the U.S. secretary of state to the Malaysian capital was not planned before and so this announcement was unexpected for the organizers of the meeting.

According to an official version, Edmund Muskie will make this trip to emphasize the significance that the United States attaches to its relations with countries of the region. It is hoped that the U.S. secretary of state also intends to use this visit to confirm the United States "commitments to the protection of South-East Asia," but going by the preliminary agenda of the conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries, [word indistinct] not intend to discuss any military matters. Questions of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, of equitable trade, of attaining stability and peace in the region are of priority significance for ASEAN countries.

What is it that the U.S. secretary of state can offer to ASEAN countries in this respect? Washington regards the Association of South East Asian Nations, above all, from the military and political viewpoints and not as a grouping that was formed for economic and cultural purposes. It is not accidental that the United States does not have so far any significant programme of the development of economic relations with the association. As to the United States' bilateral relations with separate countries of the region, they have double purpose. First, to ensure for the United States the access to rich natural resources of South-East Asia, to the markets of industrial products and the spheres for capital investments, and, second, to create the opportunity for broad U.S. "military presence". It is from these viewpoints that Washington is seeking the strengthening of the U.S. positions. It is talked more and more often of late about the "similarity" of the interests of the United States and China in the area, or about "parallel interests", which really means knocking together a sort of a common front against peace and security in the region.

The U.S. propaganda presents as all but a benefaction Washington's striving to establish growing closeness "among ASEAN countries", but what sort of "closeness" is really meant? There are all indications that the head of the U.S. Department of State intends to exert pressure on some ASEAN countries, seeking to impose on them the U.S.-Chinese viewpoint on the Kampuchean problem". The point is that in the recent time those countries prefer to view the situation in Kampuchea from a more realistic position, in the light of their national interests. Washington and Beijing have no wish to put up with those irreversible changes that took place in Kampuchea where the people, putting an end to the horrors of the past, is building new life. They artificially stir up the "Kampuchean problem" in order to slander the peaceful policy of Vietnam. But the developments in the region give to ASEAN countries a lot of convincing proofs as to where the real threat to them comes from. This threat is constituted by Beijing's hegemonism and Washington's striving to involve countries of South-East Asia in its global strategy.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON U.S., PRC, PAKISTANI AIMS IN INDIA

Kitsenko Commentary

LD180837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "Consequences of Interference"]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming out of northeastern regions of the Republic of India. Normal life has been disrupted throughout the northeast of the country as a result of nationalist riots and disturbances in the states of Assam, Tripura and Manipur and continuing separatist demonstrations in certain other regions. According to official figures made public at the current session of Parliament, 510 people have been killed in Assam in 9 months. In Tripura, as the UNI and PTI news agencies have reported, more than 300 people have been killed, several thousand injured and approximately 50,000 made homeless in just a few days.

One of the reasons for the riots, which began in Assam and are now spreading to other states and union territories in the northeast, is linked with local nationalist organizations' demand for the eviction from there of so-called "foreigners"--immigrants from Bangladesh, Nepal and adjacent Indian states--with a view to ensuring better conditions of employment for the indigenous population. But there also other reasons.

It is a question of forces which, according to Z. Singh, the country's minister of home affairs, are "interested in damaging India's unity and national integrity." What kind of forces are they? Deputies of very different parties have pointed out in speeches in Parliament that foreign powers are behind the events in that region. Commenting on events, the Indian press, relying on the facts, speaks frankly of a Chinese-American compact against India's independence. The PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL has said that at meetings of American and Chinese "specialists in organizing subversive acts," held in Thailand and Bangladesh, U.S. representatives recommended that Beijing extend its sphere of activity by shifting it to the states of Nagaland, Tripura and Assam. Both Beijing, which has been directing separatist movements in this region for more than two decades, and the United States now have the aim of detaching the northeast from India and forming one or several puppet states there.

The Government of India and the public are seriously concerned at the situation which has taken shape in the northeast. India's minister of home affairs has proclaimed in Parliament the country's determination to take effective measures against attempts at foreign interference in its internal affairs. This is also demanded by the broadest public circles, expressing their support for the government's efforts aimed at the speediest normalization of the situation in the northeastern regions.

BLITZ Weekly Cited

LD181421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Interference Expanding"]

[Text] Delhi, 15 June--Pakistani and Chinese troops are massing on Pakistan's northern borders with India and Afghanistan. Numerous Chinese-Pakistani bases to train bandit formations for subsequent dispatch into Afghanistan's territory have been set up in the regions of Gilgit, Skardu and the Kagan Valley, which are in the Pakistani-controlled section of Kashmir, BLITZ weekly reports.

Citing reliable sources, the weekly points out that Chinese weapons, ammunition and military material are being transferred there along the Karakoram Highway. The Pakistani military authorities are moving some of the civilian population to other regions of the country, and military strongpoints, intelligence schools and sabotage centers, in which the Afghan bandit formations are trained, are hastily being set up at the site of the abandoned villages.

Another thing that is causing concern in this connection, BLITZ continues, is the fact that American officials have of late been making frequent trips to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, in northwest India. Last week, it has been learned, the region was visited by the first secretary at the American Embassy. He held talks about possible channels for the exchange of information between the gangs operating in Afghanistan and extremist organizations in Jammu and Kashmir with the aim of coordinating their activity.

The intensification of the provocative American-Chinese-Pakistani activity in Kashmir and the statements of Pakistan's leaders are evidence of plans being hatched by imperialism and reaction for destabilizing the situation in the extreme northwest of India with the aim of tearing this strategically important region away from the country and turning it into a military springboard for Washington and Beijing and into a constant source of a threat to the independent development of the region's countries, especially India and Pakistan, BLITZ points out.

Indian CP Statement

LD181423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Communist Party of India Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 15 Jun--The Communist Party of India has published a statement on the situation in the northeastern state of Tripura, hit by a wave of violence and bloody disturbances provoked by separatist and nationalist groupings.

In particular, the statement notes the clear involvement of Chinese and U.S. special services in events in this region of the country. Moreover, the Communist Party of India points out, reactionary forces are operating in the actual state of Tripura, inflaming national strife, setting tribes against one another and impeding any attempts to strengthen unity between the various national communities on a mutually acceptable basis.

The only way of solving northeast India's problems, the statement stresses, is to take effective measures that on the one hand take into account the population's vital needs and on the other rebuff the intrigues of imperialism and Chinese reaction, which are trying to "make capital" out of the complex situation in this region of the country.

FINANCE MINISTER GARBUZOV RECEIVES INDIAN BANK CHIEF

LD190719 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Untitled TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finances, received I.G. Patel, manager of the Republic of India Reserve Bank, on 12 June at the latter's request, and had a conversation with him.

RASHIDOV DECRIES 'ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA' IN PAKISTAN

ID190901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch under the rubric "From a Pakistan Notebook": "Hotbeds of Provocations"]

[Text] Islamabad-Peshawar-Moscow--Pulling over to the side of the road, that is, to the very edge of a plummeting precipice, we got out of the way. Before us lay the famous Khyber Pass--a narrow passage left by the subterranean elements, which had piled up huge blocks of stone all around.

Back in remote times people discovered this convenient passage and built through it the shortest road linking east and west. It was traveled by the soldiers of Alexander the Great, ancient merchants and pioneer travelers. Today there is a modern asphalt road through the Khyber Pass. It was along it that we reached the Pakistani-Afghan border.

The road here was deserted. It was quiet all around. Perhaps that was why the sound of crunching roadside gravel involuntarily made me and my companion look round. By the car, regarding us attentively, there stood two men in the wide, snow-white clothes of the Pashtun. Tall men with weatherbeaten, sun-bronzed faces. They had rifles over their shoulders and a guarded but in no way hostile look. I immediately remembered the notice in English fastened to a nearby road sign: "Attention: zone of free tribes".

The strangers stood aside, let us through to the car and only then moved away, making a salutory gesture.

People who do not part with their weapons, even when they go visiting or go to bed, are not rare in these parts. The men, and sometimes even the women, of the warlike Pashtun tribes are excellent shots, who have inherited from their forefathers not only ancestral customs and traditions but also an attachment to weapons. In the past their mastery of them, combined with their courage and daring, played a considerable role in the Pashtuns' successful struggle against the British colonialists, whom the Afghan people repeatedly defeated in the wars imposed on them.

"We have now become an enviable, attractive target for the large-scale adventure undertaken by the forces of international reaction against Afghanistan" (Khodzhi Khusain), an elder of the Mangal tribe, told me.

And he is right. The task which the leaders of the so-called Afghan rebels set themselves is clear to anyone, even to someone unconversant with politics. They use any ways and means to try to win the armed Pashtuns over to the counterrevolution.

Will the enemies of people's power in Afghanistan achieve their aim regarding the tribes? In the opinion of knowledgeable people with whom I talked in Pakistan, and also according to information gleaned from the local press, no, by all accounts, they will not. (Abdul Gafar Khan), an eminent Pashtun leader who enjoys tremendous authority among his tribesmen, emphasized in particular: "We have resolutely risen to the defense of the April revolution, which was the outcome of the Afghans' long struggle for freedom, independence and a happy future."

When you familiarize yourself with the life of the nomads--Pashtuns and Baluchis--and get to know their history, customs and traditions more closely, a great deal becomes understandable. Making up a considerable proportion of Afghanistan's population, they still lead a nomadic way of life, moving from place to place and from pasture to pasture with their herds. They go south for the winter, to Pakistani territory, and return to Afghan provinces when spring comes. No one has ever placed any obstacles in the way of this seasonal migration.

Noting this fact in its special statement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan emphasized that such movements are a normal phenomenon of nomadic life and are not banned by the Afghan authorities.

But on the other side of the border--on Pakistani territory--things are quite different, according to the nomads themselves.

"They want to keep us here, on this side of the border, by hook or by crook," an elder of the Chamjanni tribe said over a traditional cup of tea. "They intimidate us by saying that the 'infidels' in Kabul shoot everyone who comes from Pakistan and supposedly crush them under the tracks of Soviet tanks, sparing neither women nor children. And the new Afghan Government alledgedly confiscates livestock from all Muslims, divests them of personal property and excommunicates them from Islam."

As someone who has visited Pakistan, I testify that nothing but hostile information about Afghanistan reaches here. On opening any newspaper every day, you come up against a generous helping of routine anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda. And not a word, I repeat, not a word about the democratic transformations occurring in Afghanistan or about the people's rallies and meetings in support of them. Not a word about the land handed over to the poor people, about the new mosques and schools under construction or about the courses to eliminate illiteracy. Not a word about the extreme cruelty of the gangs of bandits who infiltrate Afghanistan from here and rob and kill the peaceful population of border villages. And, of course, not the slightest mention of the fact that hundreds of families, deceived by hostile propaganda in the past or driven by fear, have returned home. Not a word about the warmth and cordiality with which the authorities greet them locally, giving them every opportunity for peaceful labor.

And where can the word of truth come from here, if the source of this information is the harmonious trio of Western propaganda, Afghan counterrevolution and Beijing falsifiers?

This is what the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote, citing reports from its correspondents in Pakistan: "All attempts by groups of refugees finding themselves on Pakistani territory to return home, to Afghanistan, are suppressed here. Recently a large group of Afghans comprising 5,000 families in a camp near Peshawar made an attempt to return home. However," the newspaper goes on to write, "they were driven back to the camp under threat of arms and placed under heavy guard."

To judge from the tales of my Pashtun interlocutors, full use is being made of blackmail, provocations and threats against them too.

Undoubtedly, it is difficult to speak of full unity of views among the same tribal elders if only for the simple reason that the reactionary section of tribal and ancestral leaders, by virtue of its social position, has not accepted the April revolution. They have been unable to forgive it a great deal. I have heard the following, for example: "We will never surrender our lands to ragamuffins or renounce our lawful privileges."

This is what the former Afghan feudal lords and landowners, aristocrats, usurers and big traders say. In the same Peshawar, where, as is known, Afghan counterrevolution has built itself a nest, they live in their own villas and rent detached houses or the best rooms in expensive hotels. It is not for nothing that Peshawar, where they have settled, is considered the headquarters of "Afghanistan's rebel forces." For international reaction recognizes their right to speak on behalf of the Afghan people and is gradually turning Peshawar, as America's NEWSWEEK writes, "into a combat outpost for subversive activities directed against the Kabul regime."

I was in Peshawar at an especially busy time. The headquarters of all kinds of "parties," "groups," "fronts" and "organizations" entrenched here were preparing to hold a so-called "jirga"--a general assembly before the 11th session of foreign ministers of member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization opened in Islamabad. The renegades tried to display nonexistent unity and cohesion, all sorts of press conferences were held, and all kinds of communiques were published.

Who gave these apologies for politicians, who represent only shameless counterrevolution, the right to speak for the Afghan people, whom they fear most of all in the world? This thought has been voiced by many Afghans who, by the will of fate, have ended up outside their motherland but who sincerely love it.

These people, who find themselves abroad by virtue of particular everyday circumstances, must be clearly distinguished from those who are hiding here and nurturing the wild idea of overthrowing the people's system in Afghanistan.

To judge from newspaper reports and from statements by actual participants in provocations, the business of training saboteurs and terrorists has been undertaken on a grand scale here, in Peshawar and its environs. In the opinion of many commentators, the chief role is played here by the U.S., Chinese and Pakistani special services. "Many rebels," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL testifies, "have received military training in Peshawar's border regions with help from Pakistani and Chinese officers. The CIA's presence has also been felt in these camps...."

I was shown centers of subversion set up in Peshawar. Most frequently they are detached houses securely fenced off from the outside world, both in the old part of the city, in the (Tokal) district, and in new regions such as (Gulbakhar). The special camps which have sprung up around Peshawar are spoken of in whispers because direct and indirect exposures of the criminal deeds of their residents, which have appeared in the world press, have naturally angered the bosses--the organizers of the aforesaid special services. However, it is not for nothing that an Eastern proverb says: "You cannot cover the moon with the skirt of your robe." Rumors about camps in Warsa, 20 km from Peshawar, and about other bases now marked "top secret" can be heard not only in the local bazaar....

And notes of concern at the fact that Pakistan is gradually being drawn into aggression are being heard increasingly loudly among these whispers. Few people in the country now doubt the correctness of the conclusion reached back at the beginning of the year by the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE: "The geographic discoveries of the American intelligence services conceal military-strategic designs--to turn Pakistan into the West's chief strong point in this region."

...The border town of Torkham greeted us with depressing silence. The only restaurant, bombastically called the Intercontinental, 10 meters from the border barrier, had been closed for a long time. Pakistani customs officials were also sitting around idly. In response to my question about Afghanistan one of them said:

"What, haven't we troubles enough of our own? Let the people there live the way they themselves want to. Do they really have to be killed for that?"

It is hard to disagree with that very simple thought from a simple man.

BAKHTAR: SETTLEMENT BASED ON EQUALITY ONLY SOLUTION

LD171724 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 17, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency issued a commentary which sharply condemns Washington's attempts to impose its terms on other countries.

The agency notes that according to reports a series of exercises is being held in the desert of Nevada State to drill military operations in conditions like those of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. The Pentagon's military preparations are directly linked with the so-called Iranian crisis and the situation in Afghanistan, that is with districts that are lying thousands of miles away from the United States.

The commentary stresses that Washington apparently continues staking on strength in the solution of international problems, intends to dictate its terms without considering the real political situation and the real correlation of forces. The BAKHTAR agency notes that such an approach was always condemned resolutely by the world public and never brought the results expected by those who favour "power politics."

Quite the contrary, it is only political settlement, the talks on the basis of equality of sides and respect for mutual interests that can ensure the favourable solution of problems, the commentary notes. Precisely these aims are followed by the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14 of this year about the ways of political settlement of relations with Iran and Pakistan and of the normalization of the situation in the entire region.

At the same time, advising the programme of such a settlement, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declared unambiguously that its efforts are aimed at ensuring complete and guaranteed end of the aggressive actions against Afghanistan, of the subversive actions and any other forms of outside interference in its internal affairs, at the liquidation of tensions that arouse in the region and at overcoming differences by peaceful means, through talks.

There are many pages in the history of Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani relations attesting to good-neighbourly relations based on mutual advantage and consideration for the interests of the sides, the commentary says. These three countries have much in common in the historic aspect and in the sphere of economy and culture. The normalization of the situation in the entire region on the basis of mutual advantage and non-interference in each others affairs would, consequently, be beneficial and bring undoubted advantage to all countries of the region. Naturally, no questions touching upon the interests of Afghanistan can be discussed and even less so decided without the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--bypassing it--the BAKHTAR agency stresses in conclusion.

AFGHAN TU SENDS MESSAGE TO IRANIAN, PAKISTANI WORKERS

LD182155 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 18, TASS--The Central Board of Trade Unions of Afghanistan has addressed a message to all the working people of Iran and Pakistan, urging them to support the programme of peaceful political settlement of relations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with these neighbouring countries, the programme that was advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There are no problems between our countries that could not be solved through talks, says the statement of the Afghan trade unions published in the Afghan capital. Hostile acts of the governments of Iran and Pakistan only play into the hands of our common enemies, reaction of the region and international imperialism led by the United States that continue plotting against the Afghan revolution. The message emphasized the striving of the Afghan people for peace and good-neighbourliness in relations with its neighbours. The message also condemns resolutely the slanderous propaganda of imperialism and reaction aimed at sowing discord between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its neighbours, Pakistan and India.

PRAVDA REPORTS MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV FROM SFRY'S MIJATOVIC

LD171029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, I express to you the most heartfelt thanks for the congratulations and best wishes sent to me on my election to the post of president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Presidency.

I share your conviction that the relations of cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the USSR will continue to develop comprehensively and successfully in a spirit of friendship, mutual respect and understanding with consistent observance of the principles of sovereignty, equal rights and independence, in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and of peace, progress and socialism.

I take this opportunity, esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, to wish you great successes in your activity for the benefit of the friendly peoples of the USSR.

[Signed] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

BREZHNEV GREETS LCY PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT DORONJSKI

LD171147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 1

[L.I. Brezhnev Message to Doronjski on appointment as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] To Comrade Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Doronjski, I cordially congratulate you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and on my own behalf on your election to the post of president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and wish you successes in your activities for the good of the working people of Yugoslavia, for consolidation of relations between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Availing myself of the opportunity, I should like to emphasize that cooperation between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the spirit of the principles and accords, jointly agreed upon at a summit level, is of determinant significance for all-round development of relations between our countries. My profound belief is that the further consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, the interests of peace and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR, CSSR PLANNING CHIEFS CONFER IN MOSCOW, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD171433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Talks have taken place in Moscow between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V. Hula, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

The results of the work carried out by the two countries' planning organs to coordinate USSR and CSSR state plans for the next 5-year period were examined during the talks and questions of further expanding and deepening Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation in 1981-1985 and, on certain problems, in the period through 1990 were discussed. A relevant protocol was signed.

The understanding reached during the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and also the results of the talks between A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, in June 1979 formed the basis for determining the directions for further developing the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The leaders of the USSR and CSSR planning organs noted that the successful fulfillment of the commitments stemming from the coordination of plans for 1976-1980 is having a favorable influence on the development of the two countries' national economies and is creating the preconditions for further deepening cooperation and increasing mutual trade turnover in the next 5 years.

According to tentative calculations, Soviet-Czechoslovak trade turnover in 1981-1985 will show an increase of 36 percent over the current 5-year period and will be more than R40 billion.

Coordinated deliveries will make an important contribution to further developing the two countries' national economies and strengthening the economic potential of the whole socialist community.

K.F. Katushev and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials were present at the signing of the protocol.

KOSYGIN, STROUGAL MEET IN PRAGUE, DISCUSS JOINT COOPERATION

LD182112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting took place in Prague between Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government. During the conversation, which passed off in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding, the heads of governments of both countries exchanged views on a number of questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. The main attention was devoted to the prospects for the development of economic links in 1981-85.

BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK INTERVIEW WITH TASS REPORTED

LD151051 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet mass information media have carried a report that Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, has given an interview to a TASS correspondent. He said, among other things:

The great significance of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states rests in the fact that on the basis of profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the complicated international situation, the participants in that meeting pointed once again to realistic ways of solving, in a constructive manner, topical issues of the present.

The socialist countries also came up with initiatives aimed at preventing a further worsening of the international situation, continuing the process of relaxation, liquidating hotbeds of tensions and creating prerequisites for military relaxation, for curbing the feverish arms buildup and for disarmament.

We appreciate in particular the importance of the initiative aimed at realizing a summit meeting of the leading representatives of the states from all areas of the world, stressed Bohuslav Chnoupek. This proposal reflects the resolve of the countries of the socialist community to continue in the dialogue and talks at all levels, as they see in this one of the tested and tried methods of solving complicated international problems.

We assess the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee as a long-term peace program of action of the fraternal countries and of all peace-loving and progressive forces. At a time when a wrathful anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign is being unleashed in the West and when irresponsible calls are being made, a resolute voice of peace, a calm, businesslike and constructive voice, imbued by realistic optimism and supported by our belief in the strength of the socialist community came out once again of Warsaw. We proceed from the premise that the possibilities for the further improvement of relations between the countries, which had signed the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, are far from being exhausted. We hope that the forthcoming Madrid meeting has a constructive character and that it brings concrete and positive results.

The conference on questions of military relaxation and disarmament in Europe can also make a significant contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

Czechoslovakia will be guided consistently in her foreign policy by the documents of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. We shall continue, stressed Bohuslav Chnoupek, to strengthen and deepen all round the basis of our successes--our fraternal friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. We shall strengthen unity amongst the fraternal countries and their cohesion, coordinate our actions and cooperate closely with the international workers' and national liberation movement.

SMIRNOV RECEIVED BY GIEREK, BABIUCH IN WARSAW

LD171513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 13 June TASS--Today E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the Poznan international fair. Certain questions of the successfully developing economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR were discussed during the conversation, which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

L.V. Smirnov was received by E. Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, the same day. Questions connected with Soviet-Polish trade exchange, economic cooperation and integration in 1981-1985 were considered.

The successful development of bilateral relations was stressed with satisfaction. The long-term program for developing production specialization and sharing between the USSR and Poland is a vivid example of deepening Soviet-Polish economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

T. Wrzaszyczk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland, took part in the conversations.

PRAVDA ON 9-13 JUNE VISIT BY BULGARIAN CP'S FILIPOV

LD180925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and a group of BCP Central Committee workers visited the Soviet Union 9 through 13 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in leading the planning and management of the national economy.

G. Filipov and the persons accompanying him were received at the CPSU Central Committee by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation an exchange of information took place on the activity of the CPSU and BCP to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 11th BCP Congress and on further developing the comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian friends had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department and Planning and Financial Organs Department and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and visited Moscow's I.A. Likhachev motor vechicle plant. In Leningrad the guests were received by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and were familarized with the practice of party organizations' activity to elaborate and implement the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of the city and oblast. They visited the Svetlana Science and Production Association.

The meetings and conversations were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK IN POLAND

LD180927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.S. Perun, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, visited Poland from 9 through 14 June. The delegation members familiarized themselves with the PZPR's experience of party organizational work and with the activities of party organizations in implementing the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions.

During its stay in Poland the delegation was received by Z. Zandarowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO RECEIVES BULGARIAN AWARD

LD181244 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 18, TASS--The Bulgarian State Council has issued a decree conferring the title of "Laureate of the Dimitrov Prize" on member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for his active socio-political, scientific and creative activity for peace, democracy and social progress.

Among the laureates are also first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro, President Jose Lopes Portillo of Mexico and noted English writer, public figure and scholar Charles Snow.

KOVALEV URGES EUROPEANS TO CONTINUE PEACEFUL COOPERATION

ID190705 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Eduard Kovalev "International Review": "In the Interests of the European Peoples"]

[Text] For 30 years there has been no war in Europe. The tragic circle in which peace was merely a respite between wars has been broken. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe convened 5 years ago was a defeat for European and world reaction and a considerable success for the policy of realism and good will. The Final Act signed in Helsinki by the leaders of 35 countries is a genuine charter of European peace and a long-term program of cooperation. In the period since then visible progress has been attained in Europe in the normalization of relations between countries with different social systems and the development of political contacts, trade and economic ties and cultural exchanges between them.

We note with pride that in all these achievements great credit goes to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, which have always acted and continue to act in the front ranks of the struggle for peace, detente and international cooperation.

An analysis of the situation in Europe cannot, however, fail to give rise to concern. Today there is again unrest in Europe. The deterioration of the situation here has been provoked by a whole series of steps by the United States and NATO. Of these the NATO decision taken in Brussels 6 months ago to produce U.S. nuclear missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe is particularly dangerous to the cause of peace. Understandably, if this decision is implemented the European Continent will be dragged into a new round of the arms race and the deployment of new weapons from the United States on the West European countries' territory will considerably intensify their dependence on Washington's policy. The pernicious nature of this dependence has become even more obvious in recent months now that the adventurism and inconsistency of the present U.S. administration's foreign policy steps have been revealed. The winds of a new, second "cold war" blowing from across the Atlantic threaten to freeze the political climate in Europe and the whole world.

Understandably, the peace-loving forces and primarily the Soviet Union and its friends are seeking to prevent this. It is extremely important that the present ties among the European nations which took part in the Helsinki conference should be not curtailed, but, on the contrary, further developed. Special significance attaches to contacts at summit level like the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, which generated a broad international response.

International detente and equal security for all may perhaps be compared with the two wheels of a bicycle. As soon as the wheels stop turning both the bicycle and the cyclist himself--that is, all mankind--lose their balance. Therefore, there is no way out except further advance along the path of the consolidation of detente.

The Soviet Union and its friends among the socialist countries are firmly convinced that the forthcoming meeting in Madrid this fall between representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference can and must play an important part in strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. It could successfully serve the development of political dialogue on urgent problems of the present day. That is why there is particularly great need for the Madrid meeting to be held in a constructive vein. This task is extremely urgent today, now that the horizon of peace has clouded over.

People usually learn of the approach of bad weather from readings on meteorological instruments. If we do not want a storm to come, does that mean we must abandon the services of the barometer? In the West too there are "weather forecasters" who are urging people not to look at the readings on instruments. A seemingly natural matter in international intercourse such as dialogue is assessed by them in a far from uniform manner. They seem not to understand that the world and above all Europe has come up against a dilemma: either the intensification of detente and the expansion of cooperation or further sliding into the cold war and the dangerous aggravation of tension.

The enemies of detente have been making persistent efforts in recent months in the hope of disrupting the normal progress of preparation for the meeting in the Spanish capital and thwarting its holding or at least getting it postponed. For instance, what was the worth of the persistently disseminated reports on the "proposals" allegedly put forward by France or Spain that the meeting be cancelled or postponed; these fabrications were categorically denied by the French and Spanish foreign ministries.

The architects of these acts of political subversion tried to make the convening of the Madrid meeting conditional on the setting of blatantly unacceptable conditions aimed at one or several of its participants. Unless all these conditions are accepted, they threatened, the United States will have to repudiate its signature on the Final Act since this signature was allegedly put there only at "the insistance of the West European allies and in an excessive enthusiasm for detente," or at least an attempt must be made to use this international forum to level accusations against the USSR and the other socialist countries to the effect that they are not fulfilling the Helsinki accords. Some zealous propagandists and politicians in the West are even venturing to allege that the holding of the meeting in Madrid is "a concession to the Soviet Union," obviously forgetting that talks on peace, detente and security are common matter esential to all.

You will gain nothing from it, gentlemen! Attempts to turn the Madrid meeting into some "trial" or "arena for leveling accusations" can only harm the detente process and hinder the overcoming of difficulties in international relations. Of course, this development of events is not in the interests of the European peoples, nor in the interests of sober-minded circles in the West.

West Europe is totally uninterested in saddling the worn-out warhorse of the cold war which the United States can spur on or hold back as it sees fit. And the wrecking of the Madrid meeting would mean a grave threat to the stability of the situation in Europe and the entire world and would create conditions for a new aggravation of international relations.

Sober-minded politicians in West Europe stress that the Madrid conference was conceived not merely for a period of fine weather. This instrument of peace must also prove itself at the present difficult stage of relations between East and West. They are well aware that the European peoples do not want one of the powerful levers with whose aid relatively stable relations between East and West have so far been successfully attained to be lost in the present international situation.

The Madrid meeting should not depend on unpredictable whims in politics, on the unnatural twists and turns inherent in some statesmen in the Western world. Nor should it depend on propaganda campaigns dictated by irrelevant factors such as an election struggle in a particular country. For instance:

The Soviet Union and its allies are firmly convinced that the present situation in Europe urgently requires that the Madrid meeting be painstakingly prepared and that all participants in the forthcoming meeting pay due attention to this important matter and seek to create an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding essential for the success of this international forum.

The Soviet Union believes that opportunities exist for concluding the Madrid meeting with an agreement on practical steps on the military and political aspects of European security and the development of cooperation in all spheres. A central place belongs to the problem of military detente and disarmament. To achieve progress in military detente in Europe, the consolidation and extension of confidence-building measures, the restriction of the armed forces and armaments of each state to the requirements of defense and the mutual renunciation of attempts to attain military superiority are particularly important.

The Warsaw Pact states have put forward an important proposal on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Eruope. This conference could be a notable milestone in reducing military confrontation on the continent. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members recently urged all countries taking part in the all-European conference to adopt a constructive stance on this issue so that the Madrid meeting could take a decision to convene it. For their part they are prepared to study attentively other states' suggestions on the procedure and content of this conference's work.

The in-depth exchange of opinions on important international problems which would be held on a bilateral and multilateral basis and which the Warsaw Pact states are suggesting would make it possible, even before the start of the Madrid meeting, to achieve general accord on a number of important issues. And everyone must be interested in that. After all the successful holding of the meeting in the Spanish capital would undoubtedly exert a beneficial influence on the international atmosphere.

LONDON PRESS REPORTS PROTEST OF 'HARASSMENT' OF DIPLOMAT

LD181640 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1533 GMT 18 Jun 80

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The Soviet Union today produced its own response to the Foreign Office protest that British citizens visiting Russia have been "harassed and assaulted".

A formal complaint was made to the Foreign Office in writing about the treatment of a Soviet diplomat in London. The complaint alleged that the diplomat was "held" at Heathrow on his recent arrival. A foreign office spokesman said the complaint was being investigated. A Soviet spokesman complained on Tuesday that Soviet citizens in London had been "badly treated". But, according to officials, only one specific case was cited in the written message delivered at the Foreign Office.

So far, the Soviet Union has not officially responded to the British protest that between November last year and May this year, a number of British citizens were harrassed, intimidated and assaulted during visits to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA SCORES THATCHER'S SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS

LD141946 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] And here is a (?note) by Leonid Mironov published in the columns of today's PRAVDA:

Present-day communications media have reached such levels that what is said on the Thames can instantly reach the banks of the Kabul. This is what happened; no sooner had Mrs Margaret Thatcher ended one of her medicore tirades in the British Parliament on the subject of the alleged bestialities of the Afghan revolution, which, let us be frank, she hates pathologically, when journalists spread the news of her speech throughout the world.

At the same time one could discern in her statement clear indications of sympathy for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries at whom the people's armed forces together with detachments are striking shattering blows.

The Afghan people, while dealing resolutely with the hostile activities of counter-revolutionary elements who are reaching the interior of the country mostly from neighbouring Pakistan, are trying to pick up the threads of normal life. Thanks to the vigilance of the revolutionary organs of authority in all towns, state institutions, shops and schools are functioning normally. And it is the peaceful life of Afghan citizens that is being attacked by foreign agents and supporters of internal reaction.

Lately, the mass poisoning of Kabul schoolgirls (was an example of the counter-revolution's outrageous activity). (We have just learned what took place in the Soraya Lycee, writes the PRAVDA correspondent.) In the past 3 days, following a deliberate poisoning of water and air by toxic substances, the counterrevolutionaries managed to poison some 500 schoolgirls; most of them saved themselves only due to immediate medical help and have now been allowed to return home. But Kabul hospitals are still full of sick people while they fight for their lives.

The criminals have been arrested and chemical grenades made in the West were found on them. All of them will face a revolutionary tribunal. Do they know on the Thames about the Afghan schoolgirls who have suffered at the hands of counterrevolutionary bandits, about the bestial crimes which can only be described as fascist, about those for whom Mrs Thatcher shed tears on the floor of the Parliament? She should know because the whole world knows about it.

The tragedy which took place in the Soraya Lycee has angered the great masses of Afghan people. The mother of one of the poisoned schoolgirls still in a Kabul hospital said that this kind of crime could only be committed by extremely fanatical reaction which is today supposted not only with words but also with actions by Washington, Beijing and London.

NOVOYE VREMYA EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PAJETTA INTERVIEW

LD181844 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--The "NEW TIMES" [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly has published an editorial headlined "Apropos of a Certain Interview". Follows the full text of this article:

"The West German DER SPIEGEL recently published an interview with Comrade Giancarlo Pajetta, a member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party.

In it Comrade Pajetta set forth his understanding of the stand of the Italian Communist Party on a number of topical international issues. Inasmuch as the publication of the interview did not elicit any refutations or remarks on the part of the interviewee (we, frankly speaking, hoped that it would), it may be assumed that what appeared in print in the journal faithfully reflects the substance of what Comrade Pajetta said.

So that the reader might form a fully objective judgement it is in place to quote in full some of the questions put by the DER SPIEGEL correspondent and the answers given by Comrade Pajetta, while limiting our own comment to the minimum.

First question: "Why did the Italian Communist Party not take part in the Paris meeting?" The answer: "Because we did not wish to allow ourselves to be fettered". This is indeed a case of brevity not making for cogency. Evidently the interviewer also felt this for he proceeded to ascertain more precisely what Comrade Pajetta had in mind.

Even if the meeting "had the appearance" of an undertaking reflecting the stand of the Soviet Union, he asked, "What, strictly speaking, do you not like about the Soviet campaign for disarmament? After all, in the final analysis you too have come out against the additional armament of NATO."

This time the answer was at greater length, though no more convincing for all that. Judge for yourself.

"By and large," Pajetta said, "we consider it absurd that the question of disarmament should be discussed by unequal partners. In the Warsaw Treaty countries the communists are in power and in possession of missiles. We in the West are in the opposition and have no power over missiles." Consequently, Pajetta concludes, the ICP would have had to "play second fiddle" to the ruling parties of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

It is hard to believe that this could have been said by an Italian communist, the more so by a man who has on more than one occasion represented his party in talks and meetings with delegation of the CPSU as an equal partner irrespective of the possession or non-possession of missiles by the sides, moreover, a man who only a short time ago took part in talks with a party that possesses missiles. He should have known full well that there were no unequal partners at the Paris meeting. It brought together communists enjoying equal rights, sharing the same views, and united by common concern for the destinies of detente and peace, a desire to urge the peoples to be vigilant and to act to protect the most important of all human rights--the right to life.

In deciding to attend the Paris meeting, the European fraternal parties proceeded from the fact that it would help to rally the communists themselves as well as other social forces to the struggle to curb the arms race. Naturally it was an undertaking extending to all of Europe, to both the ruling communist parties and those functioning in the capitalist countries. This was perfectly logical, for both groups of parties are equally desirous of avoiding another round in the arms race and are determined to prevent the outbreak of another war.

However, Pajetta evidently is guided by an altogether different logic. In his opinion, mutual understanding between communist parties in government and those not in government is out of the question inasmuch as the former dispose of missiles and the latter do not. What, then, is to be done, one cannot help but ask. Should the parties not in government acquire nuclear missiles from somewhere so as to be able to talk on equal terms with the CPSU, or should the Soviet Union refrain from strengthening its defences so as to be able to wage together with the parties not in government a joint struggle for peace and detente the world over?

Comrade Pajetta's reasoning evidently nonplussed the interviewer, who put in the question: "But why couldn't the Italian communists set forth their view in Paris? After all, the ICP has always declared: We talk with everybody and openly express our views. Is this principle no longer operative?"

The correspondent hit the nail on the head. Indeed, the Italian comrades have been constantly talking of the need to use every opportunity to exchange views and voice their own opinions. Only a short time ago Comrade Pajetta himself, justifying a visit by an ICP delegation to China, said: "We assumed that diversity, complete independence, and even debate and polemics should not impede the establishment of relations, exchange of experience, and searches for points of contact."

Comrade Pajetta, apparently, has two different yardsticks; one for the talks in Beijing and another for the meeting in Paris.

The document adopted by the Paris meeting is well known. It was received with keen interest by the communists and democratic public in general in Europe, and not only in Europe. The call issued at the Paris meeting is pervaded from beginning to end by the communists' deep dedication to peace and detente, the striving for cooperation among all the communist and workers' parties in Europe and all other political parties and public organizations in the name of these vitally important aims.

Comrade Pajetta's vague disquisitions about the causes of the present growth of tension prompted the interviewer to observe: "To sum up: You take an indulgent view of the plans for the additional armament of NATO. Your parliamentary group in Rome actually voted for a pro-Atlantic resolution. You condemned the Soviet interference in Afghanistan and refused to take part in the conference of communist parties in Paris. And now you have undertaken a visit to Beijing, the Soviet Union's bitterest enemy, in order to celebrate rapprochement with it. Apparently the ICP has changed..."

To this Comrade Pajetta replied that the ICP delegation's trip to China was connected rather with a "new strategy of international mutual understanding." A comparison of the facts will give the reader an idea of Comrade Pajetta's new strategy.

In Paris, the communists of Europe called for broad unity for peace and detente. From Beijing, on the contrary, exhortations are heard to intensify campaigns aimed at undermining detente and whipping up confrontation and enmity between nations. The Chinese leaders urge the U.S. to be prepared to wage "several wars in different regions," lecture Western governments on how best to discern the "perniciousness" of the Soviet proposals and initiatives towards the further reduction of international tension, and are doing their utmost to impel the Soviet Union and the United States into the abyss of thermonuclear war, while hoping themselves to stay out of it.

The Paris deliberations were about the termination of the arms race, and all the seven objectives set there are projected to this end. Beijing, on the contrary, incessantly presses for the intensification of the arms race and the continuation of the U.S. and NATO arms build-up, and is itself eager to gain possession of the most up-to-date means of warfare. This fully meets the wishes of the United States and its allies, which have latterly been helping to militarize China and are supplying it with technology and equipment to be used for military purposes.

The participants in the Paris meeting proceeded from the need to safeguard the security, sovereignty, and independence of all countries. China, on the contrary, presents territorial claims to neighbouring countries and arrogates to itself the absurd right to "punish" them if their policies do not please Beijing. It is continuing armed provocations against Vietnam and incessantly interferes in the internal affairs of Laos, Kampuchea, Burma, and India. It urges the escalation of armed intervention by imperialism and the local reaction in the internal affairs in Afghanistan, and is itself actively involved in anti-Afghan operations.

Such, then, is the policy of Beijing, it is known to the whole world. Yet it is as if Comrade Pajetta were closing his eyes to it. "Leaving politics aside," he says, "these (the Chinese) communists are stalwart fellows." It appears that one can be a "stalwart fellow" whatever policy one pursues. What would the aged, the women, and the children of northeast Vietnam who saw these "stalwart fellows" in action on their territory say on this score? And how long has Comrade Pajetta displayed such tolerance of "stalwart fellows" irrespective of their politics?

Comrade Pajetta's Chinese ceremonial vis-a-vis the Beijing "stalwarts" presents a glaring contrast to his indiscriminate choice of language in speaking of the participants in the Paris meeting.

The DER SPIEGEL interview reveals the substance of Comrade Pajetta's stance. "On what issue did you arrive at mutual understanding with the Chinese?" the interviewer asked. "They allowed us to appear on Chinese television and to talk about foreign policy at the Beijing University," was Comrade Pajetta's evasive reply. "Was this the only progress made?" the interviewer persisted. "Of course not," Pajetta replied, "the Chinese believe, as we do, that the independence of the various parties, as well as of the nonaligned movement, should be promoted."

Not much of an achievement. Had the ICP delegation been able to find in the course of the meeting a common language with the CPC leadership on such basic issues of the time as the struggle for socialism, for peace and detente, for national and social liberation of the peoples, this would indeed have been a big accomplishment. Achievement of mutual understanding solely on the basis of emphasis on the "independence" of each party without any reference to the objectives this independence is to be used to attain can in no way be considered a success. It should be borne in mind that the independence of parties relates only to the forms and methods of interparty relations and not to the content of the policy of a party, not to its political and ideological stand in the class struggle.

"In a certain sense, we even have a great deal in common in our assessment of the struggle for peace," Comrade Pajetta stressed.

But however hard the interviewer tried to establish exactly what the positions of the Chinese and Italian communists had in common he was unable to get a convincing answer from Comrade Pajetta. "Perhaps you have taken over also Beijing's slogan about the inevitability of a third world war," the correspondent queried, "or were you able to persuade the Chinese to renounce it?"

"Neither the one nor the other," was the reply. "The Chinese said that a third world war was **inevitable....**"

In what, then, does the identity of the ICP and CPC views on the struggle for peace consist? The Italian Communist Party, its leadership says, stands for the creation of a broad front of the forces of peace and social progress. The Chinese leaders have openly embarked on the militarization of their country's economy and on preparations for war. The ICP leadership is opposed to the Soviet Union being considered the enemy No 1. The Beijing leaders make no secret of their intention to put together a broad anti-Soviet front taking in above all U.S. imperialism. The fact that the ICP delgation in Beijing did not agree with the Chinese leaders on this score by no means resulted in the latter changing their stand. More, since the Italian comrades left Beijing, the line of the Chinese leadership in regard to the Soviet Union has notably hardened. Deng Xiaoping, for instance, has again, after an interval, accused our country of "social imperialism."

It is perhaps in place to note that in his interview Comrade Pajetta in effect met the Chinese position halfway by ascribing to our country a striving for "territorial aggrandizement," i.e., for the seizure of other peoples' territories, although no invention could be more fantastic and more at variance with the essence and logic of Soviet foreign policy. It is well known that such intentions are utterly alien to the Soviet people, to the Soviet state.

The West German journalist who interviewed Comrade Pajetta rightly has no doubt that "Beijing policy towards the Third World is directed at building up an anti-Soviet united front." Having pointed this out, he put to the interviewee a question that logically follows from the official position of the ICP: "But surely you do not want that?"

"Yes, some differences still remain," was the answer. "Not only differences," the correspondent persisted, "but also contradictions, even as regards European policy. Hua Guofeng and Deng admire anyone who holds anti-Soviet views, for instance, Franz Josef Strauss, whom the ICP includes among its worst enemies... The fact remains that in Western Europe the Communist Party of China is a friend of your enemies. Beijing wants strong alliance with NATO and lauds Mrs. Thatcher and the Christian Social Union. Your mutual understanding campaign looks naive to the Chinese."

What was the answer to this? "Many opinions and appraisals have already changed, and more than once," Pajetta said. What did he mean by this? That he foresaw the possibility of the communists in general, or his party, changing their opinion as to whether Strauss is an anti-Sovieteer? Or the possibility of attitudes towards other imperialist forces being revised?

The world today is the arena of a sharp struggle between the forces of progress and reaction, between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of detente and peace and the forces of war and aggression. On which side does Comrade Pajetta stand in this struggle. His interview to DER SPIEGEL shows that he is far from being a champion of progress, socialism, detente and peace. And this cannot but be a cause for amazement and deep regret."

ITALY BANS DEMONSTRATIONS DURING PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT

LD181119 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text[The visit of the U.S. President, Carter, to Italy begins on 19 June. For the duration of the visit, the Italian authorities have banned all public demonstrations in Rome. Our observer, Anatoliy Yuryev, writes in this connection:

The authorities' decision, which violates citizens' constitutional rights, has been taken to prevent the Romans from expressing their true feelings toward the policy of the present Washington administration and to hide the mood of the Italians as regards this illustrious guest. According to the assurances of the pro-American Italian politicians, there are no problems between Italy and the United States that can cloud bilateral relations. However, a different mood prevails among the vast Italian public opinion. The masters of the White House are justly blamed for the restoration of the cold war spirit in East-West relations and for the intensification of the arms race imposed by the United States on the NATO allies.

There have been strong protests in Italy over, among other things, the Pentagon and NATO decisions to deploy on Italian territory new American medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe. The newspaper CAMPO DI SIENA recently wrote that not far from Siena work was under way to construct a base for Euromissiles, one of the bases that will transform Italy into a West European country full of American military installations. Profound anxiety among the inhabitants of Sardinia and all Italy is caused by the U.S. nuclear submarine base at Maddalena, where there are frequent accidents with leaks of radioactive substances and where the American authorities are hindering the control of the level of radioactivity.

The United States also ignores Italy's economic interests. Thus, Washington insisted on Italy's adherence to the so-called sanctions against Iran, although according to experts Italy is being harmed much more by them than Iran itself. Washington also hinders the development of Italy's trade with the Soviet Union, although, as ESPRESSO writes, it is folly to close this channel.

Finally, the discontent of many Italians is due to constant Washington interference in Italy's internal political life. The American politicians, including the ambassador to Rome, have frequently put forward recommendations concerning the composition of the government and the government majority in Italy. They declared themselves in favor of discriminating against the Communist Party, which reflects the will of one-third of the Italian electorate. The interference is also carried out through the American special services, which have flooded the country with their agents. As the weekly GIORNI reported, some 20,000 agents of the Western secret services, especially of the American CIA, now operate in Italy. All these facts have become widely known in Italy and have even more reduced the confidence in the policy of the U.S. ruling circles.

Taking into account this mood, Rome has evidently decided to impede Carter's contact with the public. We believe that many still remember the welcome accorded to Richard Nixon, who was compelled, because of the demonstration, to go to Vatican City by helicopter. The decision to ban demonstrations in Rome starting 19 June will undoubtedly (?save) Washington's number one gentleman from a not very pleasant ascension. However, it will certainly not change the attitude of large numbers of Italians toward the policy of his administration, Anatoliy Yuryev concludes.

CHOICE OF FRENCH COSMONAUTS FOR SPACE MISSION REPORTED

LD171421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Preparing for Joint Flight"]

[Text] Paris, 12 June--The idea advanced last year at the regular Soviet-French summit meeting of a joint space flight by cosmonauts from the two countries is entering the stage of specific implementation.

Speaking at a press conference here, Prof (P. Morel), deputy general director of the National Space Research Center, set forth the program for the forthcoming flight and described the tasks which will be set for the French cosmonaut during the experiment. As flight engineer, together with the Soviet commander of the ship, he will take part in operations in piloting the Soyuz and carrying out approach and docking operation with the Salyut orbital station. Then, after carrying out a scientific program designed to take approximately one week, the Soviet-French crew will leave Salyut and return to earth on board the Soyuz spacecraft.

(P. Morel) noted that the forthcoming flight will be an important new stage in the development of Soviet-French cooperation in space research in which considerable successes have already been achieved.

The biographical details of J.L. Chretien and P. Baudry, chosen by a special National Space Center committee from several hundred applicants, were given.

J.L. Chretien is 41. He is an engineer by education and, like his colleague P. Baudry, is a graduate of the Air Force Academy and has been a fighter pilot and test pilot. He has four sons. He is interested in skiing and sailing.

Until recently 34-year-old P. Baudry worked as a test pilot. He comes from Bordeaux. He has a 4-year-old daughter. P. Baudry is a good skier.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS PORTUGUESE ANTI-SOVIET STANCE

LD190638 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary: "Anti-Soviet Stance"]

[Text] Prime Minister sa Carneiro's statements about his political adversaries and on Portugal's policy towards the socialist countries and the Soviet Union no longer deceive anyone.

Anti-Sovietism and anticommunist attacks are a permanent feature of the Portuguese prime minister's statements.

On this occassion, Sa Carneiro remained faithful to himself. The prime minister promised to conduct an unceasing fight against Soviet expansionism which, he said threatens Portugal itself. Sa Carneiro tried convincing the Portuguese people that in Soviet eyes, it is extremely important that Portugal be kept under a tight grip and neutralized. In his view, the only salvation for Portugal is to pursue with all vigor the Atlantic course.

Without wanting to enter into a controversy with the Portuguese prime minister, we can well ask, does the Soviet Union pose a threat to Portugal? It is widely known--and Sa Carneiro is not ignorant of it--that no Soviet warplanes overfly Portuguese territory nor have Soviet warships called at Portuguese ports for a long time now. It is also well-known that the Soviet Union has no naval or air bases on Portuguese territory. And can anyone seriously say that the Soviet Union has its forces assembled near Portugal, threatening the country? Such remarks are the products of the wild imaginations of people who do not want to see reality.

On the other hand, it is no secret to anyone that foreign military bases do exist on Portuguese territory. It suffices to mention the Lajes base on Terceira Island, an extremely important stopover for U.S. military transport planes which can play a part in the event of any American aggression against Iran.

Then there is Beja base where NATO's most modern aircraft, the Alpha jet, is undergoing tests and where military pilots of the Federal German Republic are training. Located a few kilometres from the mouth of the Tagus is a NATO naval station which refuels U.S. warships, particularly nuclear submarines calling at the port of Lisbon.

According to Portuguese sources, the Sa Carneiro government is willing to grant the United States the right to station aircraft carriers in Lisbon bay on a permanent basis. Accordingly, military aircraft of the United States and other NATO countries, U.S. Navy warships, including nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers have already arrived or are due to arrive in Portuguese territory.

Representatives of the public in Portugal have repeatedly pointed out the real threat to Portugal's security posed by the stationing of foreign military forces in the country. The latest to speak about this was Gen Costa Gomes, a former president of Portugal, in response to Sa Carneiro's promises to grant American ships the right to stay permanently in Portugal's waters.

Sa Carneiro is an experienced politician. His attempts to whip up an anti-Soviet hysteria in Portugal became necessary in order to create a greater impression on the American partner on the eve of U.S. President Carter's planned visit to Portugal.

A recent Madrid-datelined UPI report said:

The strategic military bases used by the U.S. Armed Forces in Portuguese territory are more important to the United States than the Portuguese Government's verbal support. Washington is grateful to Portugal for all this.

These are the real considerations which prevailed when Prime Minister sa Carneiro again proclaimed his anti-Soviet stance.

GREEKS REPORTEDLY ANGERED BY U.S. INTELLIGENCE-GATHERING

LD181527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 5

[Unnamed correspondent dispatch: "Public Angered"]

[Text] Athens, 15 June--The new exposures of secret American intelligence activity in Greece are having increasingly broad repercussions. The content of the circular distributed by the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to its agents in Greece, Cyprus and certain other European countries, the text of which was published recently by the newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA, has angered democratic forces. In its letter the DIA leadership demands the intensification of information-gathering about the activities of Greek political parties and organizations, their leaders and representatives in parliament. Special attention is drawn to anti-American feeling and opposition to the U.S. military bases on Greek territory.

The list of 43 parties and organizations on which American intelligence is maintaining surveillance includes the Communist Party, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), the Union of the Democratic Center (EDIK) and organizations such as the Democratic Women's Movement, the Pan-Hellenic Committee for Peace and Detente and the Mediterranean Solidarity Committee.

The Greek people, A. Papandreou, leader of PASOK, the biggest opposition party, stated in this connection, have been aware of the activities of American services since the proclamation of the "Truman doctrine." The PASOK leader drew particular attention to the section of the American intelligence document speaking of the agency's close links with Greek official services. These links A. Papandreou noted, represent a direct alliance between the two services to the detriment of democracy and the country's sovereignty.

PRAVDA ACCUSES IRAN'S QOTBZADEH OF ECHOING U.S. PROPAGANDA

LD182240 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 19, TASS--PRAVDA today publishes the following article by Yuriy Kornilov titled "Singing Somebody Else's Tune":

"The situation around Iran ramains tense. The United States is not slackening its pressure on that sovereign country, political, economic or military. An armada of American warships has been sent close to the Iranian shores and keeps in its sights the Persian Gulf zone and the routes along which oil is transported from all of that region's countries. Iran also faces threats of a new armed incursion into its territory.

"Washington's openly aggressive actions have also their propaganda 'logistics'. The purpose of this is to present the expansionist designs of the United States in respect of Iran and also other countries of the Near and Middle East as 'defensive' actions taken in pursuance 'of the right to defend the spheres of vital interests of the United States and NATO countries'. From whom is the United States intending to 'defend' this region? Put into circulation are inventions that a threat to Iran is being posed not by the United States but by...the USSR. Intentions to 'force its way to the warm seas', to encroach on the oil wealth of the countries of the Near and Middle East, and so on are being ascribed to the Soviet Union. The totally false inventions about Soviet policy in respect of Afghanistan are also being used as a sort of argument.

"A bad example is catching. It is not the first time that they resort on any pretext to anti-Soviet inventions, to falsification and slander in order to draw attention away from their own aggressive plans and actions.

"The American example is contagious. This time, ironically so, some officials in countries against whom the U.S. aggressive actions are directed fell for such unworthy methods. An example is presented by a number of recent statements made by Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. What didn't he say in his statements! He tried to discover Soviet 'intrigues' against the Iranian revolution. He attempted to ascribe to the Soviet union all but responsibility for the crimes of the shaw, and made insinuations about Soviet policy in respect of Afghanistan. But during his tour of Scandinavian countries the minister beat his own record of concoctions about the USSR.

"The minister, of course, knows that all his contentions, to put it mildly, are at variance with facts. This, however, does not confuse him. Neither is he embarassed by the fact that he is actually echoing American propaganda. What did he need this for? Is the answer to be found in his words that some circles in Iran want 'to get down, like in Pakistan, to the creation of bases for rebels', that is, for open interference into the internal affairs of Afghanistan? And maybe in something else, which is held back in the meanwhile?

"After the difficult times of the Shah's rule and the long American meddling in its affairs Iran needs more than anyone else a calm and peaceful situation. The Soviet Union has more than once informed Iran, including through its minister of foreign affairs, of its readiness to develop relations of traditional goodneighbourhood in the interests of both countries, in the interests of stability in that entire region. But it appears that such a perspective does not suit some people, including inside Iran.

"Like any liberation revolution, the Iranian revolution has numerous opponents. Addressing provincial governors recently Ayatollah Khomeyni stated that for the Iranian people it was easier to identify overt than covert enemies and expressed alarm that the Islamic republic 'might suffer defeat not from the vanquished Satan but from its own people.

"Anti-Soviet inventions are obviously not in the interests of Iran and do not benefit its revolution. They can suit only those who are pining for other times and setups when the destinies of the peoples in that area were shaped by imperialism".

IRANIAN, SOVIET DELEGATES DISCUSS ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION

NC181433 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have already reported, the Soviet-Iranian Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee is meeting in Moscow. The Iranian delegation is headed by Reza Salimi, minister of finance and economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Soviet delegation is headed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Before the opening of the meeting, Semen Skachkov said: We are very happy to welcome the Iranian delegation, which is the first economic delegation to come to Moscow and to attend the ninth session of the Soviet-Iranian Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation after the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Semen Skachkov then said:

As you know the people and the Government of the Soviet Union like the Iranian people very much. Soviet policy toward Iran is clearly reflected in the cable sent by the leader of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, to the leader of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The cable states that the Soviet Union has always pursued the principles of the Leninist foreign policy--equality, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each others' affairs--in its relations with Iran. The Soviet people fully respect and support the brave Iranian people's struggles against the instigations of imperialism and colonialism, for the achievement of the right to be owners of their natural resources and toward insuring their country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Semen Skachkov then said: Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation conforms with the two countries' interests and has always been implemented on the basis of insuring mutual benefits for both sides. Various activities for the implementation of 88 different projects with Soviet technical cooperation have been carried out in Iran. The two countries continue to cooperate in more than 50 industrial complexes and other installations. At present practically all the complexes and installations constructed through Soviet-Iranian cooperation are operating well. It is worth noting that the Ramin thermal power-plant, constructed with the cooperation of Soviet experts in Iran, was the first complex to become operational after the revolution. It should be stated that Soviet organizations never impose their services on anyone. We never attach any political or other conditions to our assistance. All the construction carried out through Soviet-Iranian cooperation belongs to the Iranian people and is being used to strengthen the foundations of the national economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We are prepared to continue to cooperate with Iran in all fields acceptable to Iran. We are prepared to exert maximum efforts in order to find, with the help of our Iranian associates, ways and methods for economic cooperation which will serve the two nations' interests in the best way. Semen Skachkov said: Allow me, in conclusion, to express my firm belief that the ninth session of our committee will be held in a serious atmosphere and will contribute to developing Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation.

Dear listeners: We now draw your attention to remarks by Reza Salimi, the minister of economy and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Begin Salimi recording] As you know, the Islamic Republic of Iran is hardly more than a year old. The Iranian nation has good memories of the great revolution of the Soviet Union and especially of the first days when Lenin took power. Many of the agreements which had been imposed on the Iranian nation during the tsarist regime were rescinded during Lenin's era.

Fortunately, now that we are in conflict with the Western world the Government of the Soviet Union has been extending noteworthy and praiseworthy assistance.

Since my mission is an economic mission and has no connection with politics, I have come here for the sake of the cooperation which existed in the past and which will continue. I hope we will be able to continue this cooperation in the best way possible.

This cooperation up to now has been interesting for Iran. But I should note that we have numerous agreements, some with the Soviet Union and some with other countries. Today we know that the non-Iranian signatories of these agreements knew that Iran would not benefit from these agreements. I am referring primarily to agreements with the Western countries. The fact is that [word indistinct] neither our ports, nor our roads nor the domestic potential of our country were adequate for transporting the facilities acquired on the basis of the agreements. The countries which signed these agreements with the deposed shah of Iran knew that the Iranian Government and Iran's economic power could not absorb these facilities, but they imposed them on us anyway.

Fortunately projects under the agreements which we had with the Soviet Government continued even during the period of the revolution, and the Ramin thermal power power-plant was finished during the events of the revolution and today is ready to be commissioned.

The Islamic Republic of Iran today has more expectations from the agreements with its neighbor than the agreements signed with the shah and this hope was born for the Iranian delegation during the talks which we had this morning, especially at a time when we are being threatened by the Western world.

We thank the Soviet Government for the support extended to Iran immediately after the revolution and especially for the cable sent by the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We are prepared to continue economic cooperation, to overcome each and every problem and to pave the way for cooperation and the development of cooperation. I hope that this first meeting will mark a favorable (?start) for future cooperation. [end recording]

IRANIAN PRESS CITED ON TRIAL OF AMERICAN HOSTAGES

LD181402 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 18, TASS--The Iranian parliament will not be able to examine the question of American citizens, who are held in Iran on espionage charges, till mid-September. If the supreme body of legislative power in the country proves to be unable to take a decision on this issue, a referendum on it will be held, writes the Tehran newspaper DONYAY-E IRAN quoting some MP's as saying.

The Party of the Islamic Republic, which declares for instituting proceedings against the American spies, has a majority in parliament. The newspaper Tehran TIMES stresses in its turn that students--"followers of imam's course", who captured the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, insist as before on the extradition to Iran of the deposed shah and the return to the country of the wealth plundered by him.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS NINE MORE PERSONS EXECUTED

LD181037 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 18, TASS--Tehran Radio reported that nine more people had been executed on charges of smuggling and drug peddling. The sentence was passed by the Islamic Judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali. Over 70 people were executed in Iran recently in the framework of the anti-drug campaign.

KIRILENKO, WALID JUNBLATT DISCUSS MIDEAST SITUATION

LD181944 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--A just settlement of the Middle East conflict would also facilitate the creation of favorable conditions for normalizing the situation in Lebanon, discontinuation of acts of aggression against it on the part of Israel and its puppets. This was stressed by representatives of the CPSU and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon at a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee today.

The participants in the meeting noted the great importance of the initiatives put forward at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization for strengthening peace and security throughout the world, for preserving detente and averting war.

They expressed conviction that the documents of the meeting outline effective measures on removing seats of international tension, including those in the Near and Middle East. Their implementation would make it possible to put an end to the policy of anti-Arab separate deals and return the cause of resolving the regional conflict, brought about through the fault of imperialism and Zionism, into the only correct channel--the path of collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, with a view to achieving a just and comprehensive settlement.

Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, took part in the meeting.

Further on Discussion

LD182335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1748 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 June (TASS)--A meeting took place here today between Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of Lebanon, and his companion Sulayman Franjiyah.

In the course of the discussion, which was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the Lebanese guests were briefed on the basic orientations of the CPSU's activity in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy.

Those taking part in the meeting noted the great importance of the initiatives put forward by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty for the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world, for the maintenance of relaxation of tension and the impermissibility of war. They expressed the conviction that the conference documents outline effective measures to eliminate the hotbeds of international tension, including those in the Near and Middle East. The realization of these measures would make it possible to put an end to the policy of anti-Arab separate deals, and to return the matter of resolving the conflict existing in this region due to imperialism and Zionism to the sole correct channel, to the path of collective efforts on the part of all interested parties, including the PLO, with the aim of attaining a just, all-encompassing settlement.

The sides stressed that a just settlement of the Near East conflict would facilitate the creation of favorable conditions for normalization of the situation in Lebanon too, and the cessation of the acts of aggression committed against Lebanon by Israel and its puppets.

Walid Junblatt described the activity of the PSP and of the other Lebanese national patriotic forces directed toward a political solution of the Lebanese crisis. In this connection, the significance was noted of constructive dialogue with the participation of the various parties and organizations of the country, and support was expressed for the efforts of the Lebanese patriots and the measures taken by the legal authorities of the Lebanese Republic to protect its national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity from encroachments by imperialism and its minions.

Walid Junblatt gave a high assessment of the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and expressed his gratitude for the support given to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Lebanese people and its national aspirations.

The representatives of the CPSU and PSP confirmed the aspiration of both parties toward the further development of friendly relations between them, and advocated the strengthening of Soviet-Lebanese friendship and cooperation.

PRAVDA SEES U.S.-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES AS PART OF 'PLAN'

LD181335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Joint Exercises"]

[Text] Cairo, 15 June--Egypt has officially announced that over the course of 3 months the United States and Egypt will hold joint air force maneuvers. To this end American Phantom fighter-bombers and also military transport aircraft, which will deliver the equipment necessary to deploy an operational "minibase," will arrive here at the beginning of July.

As Egyptian Foreign Minister K. 'Ali stated, the American aircraft, pilots and technical personnel will spend 30 days on Egyptian territory. This means that after organizing cooperation with the Egyptian Air Force, they will be transferred directly to the region of the maneuvers. According to reports from Washington, this will be the Persian Gulf. There are no indications of where exactly it is planned to carry out this militarist action. However, foreign commentators are noting that it has been announced shortly after the signing of an agreement on military cooperation between the United States and Oman. In their opinion, Oman's territory will be the arena for rehearsing provocative "operations to defend the Gulf."

Thus, relying on its accomplices, Washington is moving on to the practical implementation of its plans to establish control in this strategically important and oil-rich region.

The threat to the economic independence and national sovereignty of the states there is growing increasingly with the intensification of the U.S. military presence.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU MESSAGE TO FLN CONGRESS

LD181403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To the extraordinary congress of Algeria's National Liberation Front [FLN] party:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the FLN party congress.

You are faced with examining important questions of the further political and socioeconomic development of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and adopting decisions designed to promote the country's progress along the path of national independence and socialist orientation defined by the national charter and by the Fourth FLN Party Congress decisions and to improve the FLN's activities as the leading force in Algerian society. The successful work of the congress and the consistent implementation of a progressive policy in the interests of the broad people's masses will result in the still greater cohesion of all Algerian patriots.

The CPSU values highly the contribution of revolutionary Algeria to the cause of peace and social progress and its solidarity with Arab, African and other peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

Imperialism's most aggressive circles are now threatening world peace, crudely interfering in states' internal affairs, increasingly frequently using force against developing countries, encroaching on their national wealth, building up their military presence in various parts of the world and creating new hotbeds of international tension in addition to the conflicts which are being maintained through their fault in the Near and Middle East.

Joint actions by all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces and a rebuff to any attempts to weaken developing states' ties with their friends and allies--the socialist community countries--are of great significance for frustrating the dangerous intrigues of the imperialists and their accomplices.

The Soviet Union, true to the Leninist principles of foreign policy, is doing everything in its power to help strengthen peace and relax tension and to develop equal cooperation among states and will continue actively to support the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and hegemonism and for respect for the right of every people to be the complete master of its fate.

The CPSU invariably pursues a policy of developing comprehensive friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and between the Soviet and Algerian peoples and of broadening ties with the FLN Party.

We wish the FLN Party and the people of Algeria new successes in resolving the tasks of strengthening national independence and progressive social development.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

TRIAL OF DISSIDENT NEKIPELOV OPENS NEAR MOSCOW

LD171511 Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Jun 80 p 36

[Unattributed report: "USSR--'Slanderer' Tried"]

[Text] The trial of Viktor Nekipelov, 51, a member of the Moscow group for the monitoring of the implementation of Helsinki accords, opened at Kameshkovo [as published] near Vladimir (Moscow area) yesterday, it has been learned from Moscow dissident sources.

According to the same source, the dissident writer's wife was refused admission to the court chamber. Viktor Nekipelov--a member of Pen Club International--has been accused of "disseminating anti-Soviet slander" and could therefore be sentenced to 7 years detention in a camp followed by 5 years forced residence. He has already spent 2 years in a camp for "anti-Soviet slander."

COLLECTION OF SPEECHES, ARTICLES BY ROMANOV PUBLISHED

LD190634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A collection of speeches and articles by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, has been published. The book describes the activities of the oblast party organization in implementing the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses and those of CPSU Central Committee plenums. Topical problems of the CPSU internal and foreign policy are given broad coverage. The collection has been published by Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

KAZAKH MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES APPOINTED

LD170855 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Text of 2 June "Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Appointment of Comrade S.M. Tyumebayev as Kazakh SSR Minister of Consumer Services"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Syrym Mukhamedzhanovich Tyumebayev be appointed Kazakh SSR minister of consumer services.

[Signed] S. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. N. Abayev, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL ON JUVENILE CRIME

LD160917 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 June 1980 publishes on page 12, under the headline "'Dangerous Age!: Hypotheses and Axioms," a 2,500-word Yu. Shchekochihin interview with A.A. Filatov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases, discussing aspects of juvenile crime in the Soviet Union. Filatov cites incidents illustrating the attitudes of young offenders and notes the importance of family influences, criticizing in particular the impact of a "consumerist" outlook. In this connection he recalls a case in which "a group of young people in Kiev brutally killed a young engineer" because they "had taken a fancy to his leather coat and jeans." Declaring that "juvenile crime is a complex social phenomenon," Filatov singles out among the contributing factors the social consequences of "the intensive construction of new cities."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES WORKERS ON COMPLETION OF COMBINE

LD181536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the partipants in the construction of the imeni Komsomola Ukrainy Servernyy mining and concentration combine on a great labor victory, the completion of construction of the combine, one of the biggest in the country. The construction of the powerful mining enterprise is a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on the further development of ferrous metallurgy and the fuller satisfaction of its requirements for high-quality iron ore raw material. In the design of the construction of the combine's facilities highly effective technical solutions were implemented for the extraction and transportation of ore. Building and installation work was carried out according to the group [uzlovoy] method with broad use of team subcontracting and advanced production technology. It was very valuable that, in the process of construction, the combine's collective was successfully mastering the capacities being commissioned. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone, 162 million tons of iron ore were extracted here and almost 68 million tons of concentrate and more than 40 million tons of pellets have been produced.

The successes achieved are the result of the selfless labor of workers, engineers and technicians, the creative activity and lofty responsibility of all the participants in the construction, the broad application of socialist competition and the purposeful organizational and political work done by party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and the town of Krivoy Rog.

I express confidence, writes Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that the builders of Krivbass will apply all their effort and practical know-how toward the rapid buildup of the capacities of mining enterprises, increasing the efficiency of capital investment and the quality of construction, and that miners and concentration plant workers will take all measures for the mastery ahead of schedule of newly commissioned capacities. I wish you, dear comrades, sound health and new labor successes for the good of our great homeland.

KHABURZANIYA ON GEORGIAN MANPOWER PROBLEMS

LD170919 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 4 June 1980 carries on page 2 a 2,600-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences L. Khaburzaniya, deputy chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department, under the rubric "The Main Highway of the 5-Year Plan--Efficiency and Quality" entitled "There Is No Other Way..." On manpower problems being experienced in Georgia and the need to increase mechanization and production efficiency. According to the article many enterprise leaders are complaining about a shortage of workers and yet Georgia is one of the few republics where there is an overall surplus of manpower. The problem, apparently, is that the surplus manpower in the republic is not located in the same places at the enterprises and construction sites requiring workers. According to the article it has long been recognized that there is very low labor mobility in Georgia. Thus, in the future enterprises should be located where there is a surplus of available workers. What though, the article asks, is the solution to the present labor shortages? Georgia is also faced by structural changes in the population's employment. The percentage of the population working in the nonproductive sector has increased greatly in the past 20 years. Thus, labor efficiency must increase through mechanization and automation. The Georgian Gosplan has already worked out an extensive program for the mechanization of manual work in Georgia from 1981-1985 but, the article says, this is just the first step in the right direction: A similar program must be worked out for a longer period.

CSA REPORTS ON REAPING, HARVEST PROSPECTS

LD190656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The USSR CSA reports that sown and natural grasses have been reaped on more than 8 million hectares on kolkhoz and sovkhoz farm land by 16 June. Some 3 million tons of hay and 7.8 million tons of haylage had been stockpiled. Cereal crops are not developing badly. The harvest is expected to be complicated. The late sowing and the consequently later reaping in the central regions reduces the possibility of moving equipment around the country as a whole. About 600,000 combine harvesters, which is more than 80 percent of the total, were ready for the harvest in mid-June in the country as a whole. The rate of reparing other harvesting machinery is also higher than last year. Nevertheless, repair is behind schedule on farms in Kurskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts. There are many faulty reapers in Mariyskaya Autonomous Republic and Permskaya, Kirovskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts.

METEOROLOGIST REVIEWS EARLY JUNE WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT

LD181211 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Report by agricultural meteorologist M. Agafonova "Weather and Crops" under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] The weather remained warm over most of the European territory of the USSR during the first 10 days of the month. Heavy rain (30-70mm) fell almost everywhere in the Ukraine, in the northeast of Krasnodarskiy Kray, in the southeast of Rostovskaya Oblast, in Stavropolskiy Kray, the Central Chernozem Region, the south of the Central Region and in Belorussia. In some parts of Lvovskaya, Ternopolskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Cherkasskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Poltavskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts a total of 100-120mm of precipitation fell. In the Baltic republics, the North-West region, the north of the Central Region and over most of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals regions precipitation was not more than 10mm. Over the remainder of the territory precipitation was 11-30mm.

By the end of the period winter rye had begun to form ears over most of the European territory of the USSR. Wheat had reached the heading stage in central and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, in the Central Chernozem Region and in the mid-Volga region republics. In Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga region winter wheat was in flower, while in the east of Stavropolskiy Kray and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus it was at the milky ripeness stage. Spring barley was beginning to form ears at near-normal times in the southern Ukraine and in most parts of the North Caucasus.

In Moldavia, southern and central oblasts of the Ukraine, the southern part of Rostovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays corn is at the leaf-formation stage. By the end of the period 5-7 leaves had appeared, 9 leaves on early-sown plants. Buckwheat has begun to form shoots. In the southeast of the Ukraine, in Volgogradskaya Oblast and in rayons in Saratovskaya Oblast situated on the left bank of the Volga it has begun forming flower clusters.

Potatoes planted in early May in the Baltic republics, southern Belorussia, the Central Chernozem Region and individual rayons in Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Vladimirskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts, have started to sprout. Sugar beet roots have started to grow in Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya oblasts, in the south of Kharkovskaya, Poltavskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts and in a number of rayons in Lvovskaya and Volynskaya oblasts. [paragraph continues]

In parts of Krasnodarskiy Kray the plants are filling out in the drill rows. Over the remainder of the beet-growing zone plants are at the stage of forming the first and second pair of true leaves.

The warm weather and a good supply of moisture for grasses were conducive to rapid plant growth. In the period they grew by 15-250cm and, in places, by 30-35cm.

Sown and meadow grasses are in flower in the Donetsk-Dnepr region, Rostovskaya Oblast and southern oblasts of the Central Chernozem and Volga regions (to the south of Kuybyshev). In the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus sown and meadow grasses are growing again following the first cut. In the remaining areas of the European territory of the USSR grasses are forming ears.

In farming regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan (except for the southwest) the weather remained cool for most of the period. It rained throughout West Siberia and in most oblasts in Kazakhstan. It rained most often (4-8 days) in the eastern part of West Siberia, in the southeast of Kazakhstan and in Pavlodarskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts.

Winter rye came into ear in West Siberia 7-10 days earlier than the annual average. Spring wheat, barley and oats were at the third leaf and tillering stage, while those sown late had begun to form shoots. In west Kazakhstan the stalks of early spring grain crops had begun to grow. Millet and buckwheat began sprouting in farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan.

The weather remained hot over most of the territory of the Central Asian republics. It rained in Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan and in Tashkentskaya, Namaganskaya, Ferganskaya, Andizhanskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Syrdarinskaya and Samarkandskaya oblasts.

Cotton plant development was 5-10 days ahead of normal. By 10 June the cotton plants were budding over most of the area sown to them. In Maryyskaya, Surkhandarinskaya and Kurgan-Tyubinskaya oblasts early-sown plants were starting to flower 2 weeks earlier than usual.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY FEED PROCUREMENT--Today's KRASNOYE ZNAMYA editorial states that the fodder procurement campaign is underway in Primorskiy Kray. This year the kray must procure at least 330,000 tons of hay, 250,000 tons of haylage, 250,000 tons of straw and 2 million tons of succulent feed, including 150,000 tons of feed roots and 1.85 million tons of silage and produce at least 62,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal. But not all farms have done everything to insure rapid feed procurement work. Oktyabrskiy, Lazovskiy, Pozharskiy, Partizanskiy, Chuguyevskiy and Yakovlevskiy rayons have delayed harvesting winter rye without justification and have so far harvested 6,000 to 7,000 hectares out of the 27,000 hectares under this crop. Some farms are still repairing equipment, forming mechanized teams and discussing plans. Supervisors of some rayons and farms have apparently failed to learn anything from last year's lessons. Unjustified delay in beginning the feed procurement campaign has always resulted in failure to keep pace and in frustration of plans. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 13 Jun 80 SK]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

DEATH OF GENERAL P.A. BELIK NOTED

LD142352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] On 12 June Petr Alekseyevich Belik, an eminent Soviet military commander, active participant in the Great Patriotic War, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, Hero of the Soviet Union and general of the army, died after a serious illness in the 71st year of his life.

In an obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state it is stressed that he had dedicated all his conscious life to selfness service of the people and the socialist homeland, and to strengthening its defense.

As an 18-year-old youth, Petr Alekseyevich Belik volunteered to join the Soviet Army and travelled a glorious road in its ranks from trainee to general. In the grim days of the Great Patriotic War he commanded a separate regiment and then a tank brigade and took an active part in the fighting against the fascist invaders in the West, Bryansk, southwest and third Belorussian fronts. In combat conditions Belik exhibited personal courage, gallantry, bravery and heroism, as well as the skill to mobilize the masses of the troops for the successful fulfillment of combat assignments.

In recent years he held a responsible appointment in the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

A radiant memory of Petr Alekseyevich Belik, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, an ardent patriot of the socialist homeland, will be preserved forever in our hearts.

In all posts which the party entrusted to him, Petr Alekseyevich Belik displayed a high feelign of responsibilty to the matter entrusted, outstanding organizing abilities, firmness and persistence in the implementation of decisions made, says the obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and prominent Soviet military commanders. The services of Petr Alekseyevich Belik to the socialist homeland have been highly appraised by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was awarded three Lenin orders, the Order of the October Revolution, four red banner orders, the Suvorov 3rd Class, the Red Star and for service to the homeland in the USSR forces--3rd class orders, as well as many USSR medals and orders and medals of a number of socialist countries.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON GENERAL STAFF PARTY AKTIV MEETING

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Ogarkov, Kulikov Attend General Staff Party Aktiv Meeting" published on page V 1 of the 16 June 80 Military Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Last paragraph, lines three and four should read: ...I. Potapov, chief of a sector of a CPSU Central Committee department; ....correcting title.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN DOSAAF PLENUM--A Central Committee plenum of the Ukrainian DOSAAF opened in Kiev on 12 June. A report on the progress made by DOSAAF committees and organizations in the republic in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving ideological and political-educational work and on measures for improving the military and patriotic education of DOSAAF members was delivered by Lieutenant General of Aviation Korotchenko, Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee Chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jun 80 AU]